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PARIS, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1982

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## Mexico Leader Launches Bid For Central America Détente

By Alan Riding  
New York Times Service

MANAGUA — President José López Portillo of Mexico has launched a major initiative to reduce political tensions in Central America with his warning that this could be the "last opportunity" to avoid a "conflagration" in the region.

Speaking before a huge crowd during a one-day visit here Sunday, Mr. López Portillo called for a broad process of negotiations to bring peace to El Salvador and to improve U.S. relations with Nicaragua and Cuba. He added that Mexico was willing to act as a conduit to promote détente in the area.

Addressing "my good friends of the United States," he said that a U.S. intervention in the region would be a "gigantic historical error" and he stressed that events in El Salvador and Nicaragua "do not represent an intolerable danger for the fundamental interests and national security of the United States."

On El Salvador, he referred indirectly to U.S. fears that a negotiated solution to the war could lead to a Marxist takeover and added: "Mexico and other friends and allies of the United States would be in a position to provide guarantees to this point."

Senior Mexican officials said that Mr. López Portillo's initiative reflected his growing concern at the recent escalation of tensions in the Caribbean Basin and his belief that Mexico alone could serve as a bridge between the polarized forces of the region.

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(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

## Watt, in a Policy Shift, Will Seek Ban on Wilderness Mining, Drilling

By Philip J. Hilts  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Interior Secretary James G. Watt, in a surprise policy shift, has said that he will ask Congress this week to enact a bill to forbid mining and drilling in wilderness areas until the end of the century.

The announcement Sunday left some environmentalist groups stunned at what they saw as a reversal of the administration's position. Other environmentalists, however, voiced suspicions of what one called a "Trojan horse," containing new threats to the nation's wilderness.

Mr. Watt's made his statement on television when he was questioned about his earlier opinion that he would like to open up wilderness areas to oil exploration.

His proposal also includes a controversial provision. It would allow the secretary of the interior to release, for drilling and mining, any land that has been studied as a possible new wilderness area, but not officially recommended for preservation. Up to now, the Interior Department makes recommendations whether to release the land, but Congress must review the recommendations before any leasing is done. Mr. Watt's proposal would allow Interior to lease land it has decided is not wilderness, before Congress agrees.

This week I will ask the Congress ... to quickly adopt new legislation that would prohibit the drilling or mining in the wilderness to the end of the century," Mr. Watt said. He added there would only be "one exception: if there is an urgent national need, the president should then, with the concurrence of Congress, be allowed to withdraw those few acres that might be needed to meet that national need."

Mr. Watt said that his proposal includes two deadlines within the next five years, after which no new wilderness areas could be designated or proposed.

He said that, now, the law allows mining and drilling in wilderness areas until 1984, when it would be prohibited. Since the Wilderness Act was passed in 1964, no mining or drilling leases have been granted for wilderness areas.

Altogether, Mr. Watt said, there are 80 million acres of wilderness and 20 million more proposed. All would be covered under his proposed drilling moratorium.

The reaction from environmental groups was strong and mixed:

Tim Mahoney, Washington representative of the Sierra Club, said he felt the Watt proposal is a Trojan horse and that since a number of key Republicans, including Sen. James A. McClure of Idaho, chairman of the Interior subcommittee, had abandoned the administration position on developing the wilderness, Mr. Watt was now trying to head off the defection by offering a new deal.

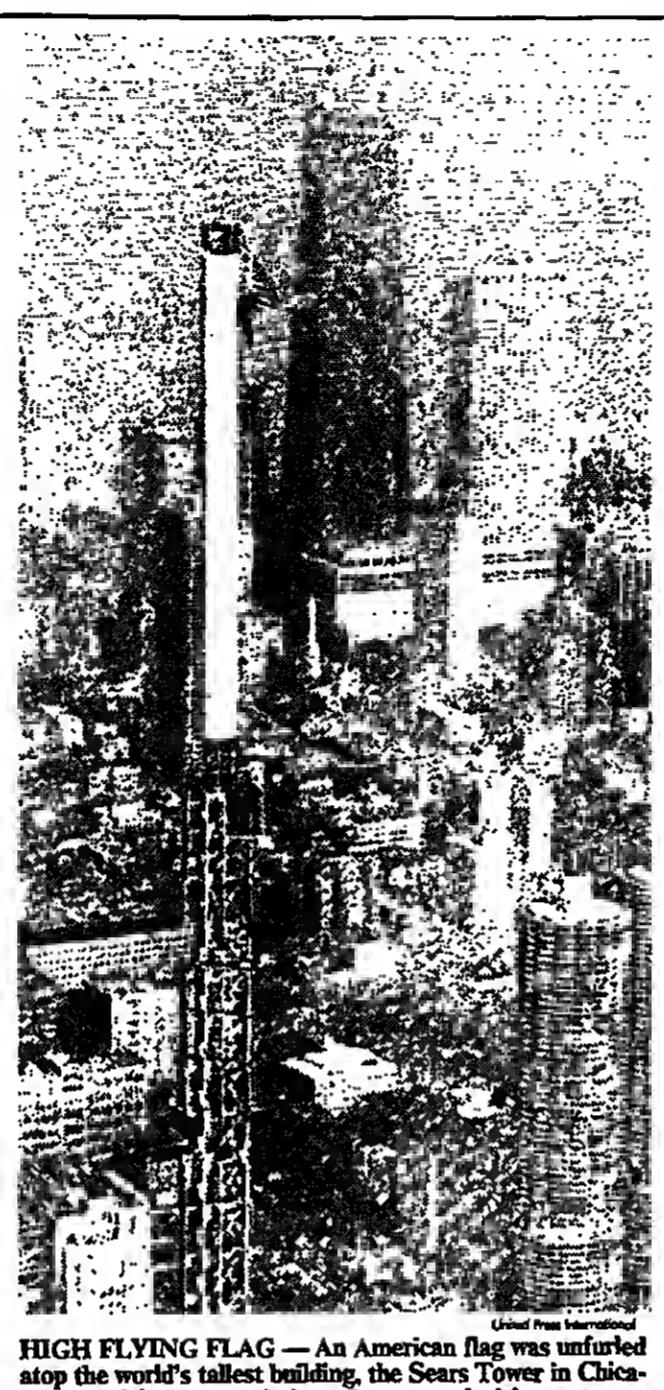
But William A. Turnage, head of the Wilderness Society, said, "We congratulate the administration. It is a victory for the American people and for wilderness preservation." It was Secretary Watt who first raised the threat to wilderness. This is a complete turnaround in administration policy." He added, however, what would happen to wilderness land in the year 2000 and what will happen to any new land proposed for wilderness.

Mr. Watt said that the move "is a change in approach, but not in our goals. Our goal has always been to have the wilderness drilled or mined last ... this is absolutely a change if you mean a change of tactics. But our goal has never changed."

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HIGH FLYING FLAG — An American flag was unfurled atop the world's tallest building, the Sears Tower in Chicago, to celebrate completion of a new television antenna.

## Syria Admits Fighting Was Severe in Hama

By Edward Cody  
Washington Post Service

BEIRUT — Syrian authorities openly acknowledged for the first time Monday large-scale violence in the city of Hama, where Moslem Brotherhood insurgents have been battling government troops for nearly three weeks.

The admission seemed designed to ease the Syrian public into official recognition that the Hama uprising has caused heavy casualties and extensive damage to the city.

Despite the use of field artillery and Soviet-made tanks against rebel strongholds, the government-run Syrian press and broadcasting stations previously had stuck to an official story that security forces were merely conducting search operations for Brotherhood arm caches.

The Hama party message also lent credence to persistent reports indicating that, despite the government's denials, fighting is still going on in some sections of the city. The message said the local Ba'ath militia is cooperating in its "battle...against the traitorous members of the Moslem Brotherhood."

The message was broadcast by the official radio and clearly pinned the blame for the fighting on the fundamentalist rebels. The broadcast said nothing of casualties in Hama caused by army shelling.

Diplomatic sources in Damascus estimate that the number of casualties exceed 1,000 dead and wounded, compared with several hundred among army troops.

Measured by its duration or its bloodiness, the Hama revolt is by far the most serious uprising against Mr. Assad's 11-year-old government. Because of the seriousness of the rebellion, the government has been particularly eager to dampen reports on the army's intervention to put it down.

In announcing Tokyo's sanctions, Foreign Ministry officials described them as "parallel with those taken by the United States."

But it was acknowledged here that they fell short of the Reagan administration's measures and reflected Japan's desire to strike a balance between Washington's

fact that the message was broadcast at all, however, marked a sharp departure from the government's previous insistence that foreign press and radio reports — which are widely listened to in Syria — had exaggerated the seriousness of the Hama revolt.

But because of the broadcasts and word-of-mouth reporting, many Syrians were aware of how serious the Hama revolt was despite official attempts to portray it as a routine police action.

Government officials confirmed

the report that Komatsu Ltd. has contracted to sell the Soviet Union nearly 300 pipelining tractors, in addition to an earlier order for 400 machines. The 3,600-mile pipeline is scheduled to begin pumping Siberian natural gas to Western Europe in a few years.

Caterpillar Tractor Co., an American company, has been barred from that deal because of the sanctions the Reagan administration announced in December.

The sanctions, in effect, canceled the company's license to export 200 pipelayers to the Russians.

Meanwhile, the Japanese government has been embarrassed by a report appearing in this week's issue of *Newsweek* magazine that quotes sources in Tokyo as saying that Japan has effectively undercut

Reagan administration sanctions by agreeing to sell the Soviet Union sophisticated equipment for its multibillion-dollar natural gas pipeline to Europe.

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# Brezhnev's Tears at a General's State Funeral Revive Kremlin Guessing Game on Successor

By John F. Burns  
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — An unusual incident early last week lent fresh momentum to the guessing game as to who will succeed Leonid I. Brezhnev as leader of the Soviet Communist Party when he dies or steps aside in the face of growing physical debility.

Soviet television news, which edits film of the party leadership with particular care, showed Mr. Brezhnev weeping profusely at the Moscow funeral of a relatively obscure army general.

The party leader, 75, was seen standing at attention before the coffin of Col. Gen. Konstantin S. Grushev, a Central Committee member whose links to Mr. Brezhnev went back to the Ukraine in the 1930s. From the coffin, Mr. Brezhnev went to a woman in black, apparently the widow, with tears streaming down his cheeks. It

was the first time that the Soviet people have been shown their leader thoroughly overcome by emotion.

Only three weeks ago, Mr. Brezhnev attended another state funeral, that of Mikhail A. Suslov, the party's chief ideologist, without betraying personal grief.

The Soviet president has been in

## NEWS ANALYSIS

fluctuating health for several years but manages to continue his demanding public responsibilities. At his age, a show of emotion or fatigue during a lengthy ceremony is not surprising.

Yet, the transition to a new leader cannot be far away, and the death of Mr. Suslov, probably the second-ranking figure in the Soviet hierarchy, has spurred speculation as to who will eventually take over.

Listing candidates is an uncertain business. The Soviet leaders themselves, however, give occasional signals, and there have been several hints lately. Among them averages a few months under 70. It

seems likely that one of the Politburo's older men will become an interim leader before age sweeps

Mr. Brezhnev's associates away and replaces them with a hierarchy drawn from senior party and government officials now in their 50s.

Those looking for an interim

leader in the post-Brezhnev era have generally focused on two members of the Politburo, both long-time associates of Mr. Brezhnev: Andrei P. Kirilenko and Mr. Chernenko. For some years, Mr. Kirilenko appeared to have been the notable rise in rank and prestige of Konstantin U. Chernenko, 70, a protégé of Mr. Brezhnev whose attitudes, in so far as they can be discerned, make him something of a hard-liner in domestic matters, perhaps somewhat less so in foreign affairs.

### Interim Leader

The most obvious characteristic of the Brezhnev Politburo is its age; with Mr. Suslov, 79, gone, it is the inside track, but there have been signs that Mr. Brezhnev's preference lies with Mr. Chernenko. No Soviet leader has been able to pass the job to his personal choice, but recent developments appear to have strengthened Mr. Chernenko's hand.

If Mr. Chernenko succeeds in gaining a hold over Mr. Suslov's domain — his authority included responsibility for enforcing ideological rectitude in every sphere, from economic policy to the conduct of the armed forces, from education and the arts to the administration of Eastern Europe — it

will give him a major power base that he has hitherto lacked. Perhaps more than any other Polit-

buro official, he has until now been identified as "Brezhnev's man," owing his authority almost entirely to a personal relationship that developed 30 years ago when he worked under Mr. Brezhnev in Moldavia.

Mr. Kirilenko is likewise a long-time associate of Mr. Brezhnev. But his career in Moscow has given him his own power base. As one of four Politburo members serving on the Central Committee Secretariat, he has for many years overseen day-to-day organization and has had a key role in appointments, particularly of provincial party officials.

In the 1970s, many regarded Mr. Kirilenko as the leading candidate for succession. But he is three months older than Mr. Brezhnev, and although in seemingly better health, he could likely be nothing more than an interim figure.

Assessments of Mr. Kirilenko and Mr. Chernenko place them in opposing positions on at least one central issue: What to do about the country's sagging economy.

Mr. Kirilenko, trained as an engineer, has aligned himself with those who stress the importance of technological innovation and an increase in labor productivity. By contrast, Mr. Chernenko has emphasized the need for greater labor discipline and more intensive ideological education.



**POLITICAL CARNIVAL** — The carnival parade of the West German city of Mainz Monday featured a huge figure of the Soviet leader, Leonid Brezhnev, trying to line up a Rubik's Cube with the German spelling for Poland.

## Japan Will Impose Sanctions On Poland and Soviet Union

(Continued from Page 1)

restrictions on Polish diplomats in Tokyo for similar ones placed on Japanese serving in Poland since Dec. 13.

Foreign Ministry officials also said that, in the case of the Soviet Union, controls on official trade credits and the exchange of Cabinet-level officials — put in place since the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan in December, 1979 — would remain in effect.

Since mid-1981, Japan has been extending official trade credits to the Russians on a case-by-case basis in line with similar practices in Western Europe. But officials said the amount of such credits "will naturally be smaller this year because we can't continue as if the Polish situation had never happened."

The menial tasks go to the foreigners. This represents a particular moral problem for the Germans since the workers from outside West Germany were mainly recruited for such jobs. When the economy boomed in 1984, the million-plus immigrant workers who stepped off a train got an official welcome with flowers and a free motor bike. But the times have changed.

Japan has been cautiously as-

The jobless rate among foreigners is 12 percent and 8.2 percent for Germans. But the two groups do not really come head to head in the employment market. In the Ruhr coal mines, where Turks make up 25 percent of the labor force, officials in the city of Gelsenkirchen say, "You can get a job in the mines any day in the week — but the Germans don't want them."

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Now, many of these workers or their successors have been joined by their families who are not, by some standards of judgment, "productive forces." Politicians on the right wing of the Christian Democratic Party appear to have seen in the situation a potential, if unwholesome, vote-getter.

Alfred Dregger, the opposition spokesman on internal affairs, talks about a wave of millions of Turks breaking over Germany and breaking down its social system if there are no immigration restrictions placed on Turks when Turkey gains associate status within the Common Market in 1986.

The government, pointing out a bit sheepishly that France, Belgium and Switzerland have larger proportions of foreigners without the same degree of tension, has nonetheless acted to slow its growth rate in Germany by making it more difficult for foreign residents to bring in family members.

With an eye on politics, as well, the government has accused the Christian Democrats' arguments of softening up the ground for rightist extremism. But a reflexive attitude that suggests that the foreigners are a burden has grown. In a plea for tolerance, Interior Minister Gerhard Baum concluded his argument last week by saying it is, of course, "easier to talk about integration than to live in a Turkish neighborhood."

**Bombing in West Berlin**

(The Associated Press)  
BERLIN — Assailants protesting "U.S. imperialism" tossed a firebomb into the West Berlin offices of a Coca-Cola bottling plant, police said, but the attack caused only minor damage.

healthy balance of payments surplus.

Luxembourg Finance Minister Jacques Sander said the devaluation "raises questions about our monetary association. We will renegotiate certain parts of it."

The government's decision to

devalue the franc was

widely expected to be a gradual decline in Belgian interest rates, now at about 14% percent for three-month and six-month deposits, and the discount rate of 14 percent.

Danish industry, expected little or no effects from its 3-percent devaluation. But Danish farmers

were angry that for the first time a

Common Market devaluation was

not followed by corresponding ad-

justments in the so-called "green

currencies," the EEC units of ac-

count in farm produce trade.

## 3 Currencies Are Devalued After Negotiations in EEC

(Continued from Page 1)

ly opposed the size of the devaluation that Belgium had requested, saying it would give Belgian exports an unfair advantage. Even so, the final figure was one of the biggest parity changes in the EEC in years.

Belgian Finance Minister Willy de Clercq said that the devaluation was realistic and not excessive.

"This is a once and for all operation," he declared. "For us it is definitive."

Belgian industry has been se-

verely weakened by recession, it

has the highest unemployment rate in the Common Market and its balance of payments is sinking deeper into deficit. Denmark also has economic difficulties, and Danish government officials said that the realignment would help boost Danish exports.

Luxembourg, however, the

smallest EEC state with only 358,000 inhabitants, has become a

thriving center for international bank

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Budget director David A. Stockman addresses the governors meeting as Delaware Gov. Pierre S. du Pont 4th, right, listens.

## U.S. Governors Link Budget Cuts, Reform

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Some of the nation's governors said Monday that they are convinced the success of President Reagan's "New Federalism" plan is fundamentally linked to his 1983 budget proposal that would cut \$10 billion from aid to the states.

"I don't think there is any way in this world you can separate the concept, the philosophical approach of New Federalism from the budget," Gov. William P. Clements Jr., Republican of Texas, said. "They're just linked together."

At Sunday's opening of the midwinter meeting of the National Governors Association, the governors said the states must be financially strong to be able to assume responsibility for 43 federal programs, as envisioned by Mr. Reagan.

They offered to negotiate terms of the sweeping transfer of governmental functions proposed by Mr. Reagan.

"The strong desire [is for] no more of those devastating budget cuts and let's reinvigorate our economy to put our people back to work," Gov. Edmund G. Brown Jr., Democrat of California, said Monday. "In that context, federalism has some really good prospects."

### Reagan Meetings Set

The governors were to hold meetings with Mr. Reagan and other administration officials Monday, and the president is to host a formal dinner for them Tuesday night.

Despite an administration request that they divorce discussions of next year's budget from Mr. Reagan's longer-term goal of decentralizing government, the governors made it clear Sunday that, for them, the two are intertwined.

They did agree, however, to deal with those proposals without considering the overall problems of the economy, a tactic that some Democrats insisted was impossible. They also ruled out taxes and military spending as topics for discussion at the annual winter meeting.

## 2 Irish Parties Begin To Seek Coalition Allies

United Press International

DUBLIN — Ireland's two main parties began courting a handful of independent members of parliament Monday in a bid to form a government following the inconclusive general election on Thursday.

The election resulted in Ireland's second parliamentary stalemate within a year, and political commentators have begun talking of a third general election.

Premier Garret FitzGerald's outgoing coalition government of Fine Gael and Labor will hold a Cabinet meeting Tuesday to assess its position and work out strategy for eliciting support from the uncommitted members of parliament.

The Fianna Fail party of opposition leader Charles Haughey won

Cheysson Holds Talks On Iraqi Nuclear Plant

Associated Press

BEIRUT — French Minister of External Relations Claude Cheysson, on an official visit to Iraq, has met with government officials and discussed reconstruction of the Osirak nuclear power reactor destroyed by an Israeli bombing raid, Baghdad radio reported Monday.

The French-built Osirak reactor was destroyed on June 7 by the Israelis, who claimed it would have been used to produce plutonium to make an atomic bomb. France said earlier that the reactor was designed only for peaceful purposes and that it would discuss rebuilding of the plant.

## Writer Admits Faking Article for N.Y. Times on Cambodia

By James M. Markham  
New York Times Service

CALPE, Spain — A 24-year-old American free-lance writer has admitted after three days of questioning that an article he wrote for The New York Times Magazine about a trip with Khmer Rouge guerrillas to Cambodia was a fabrication.

The writer, Christopher Jones, was found Friday night while in hiding in this Mediterranean resort town. Sunday morning, he admitted that he had not visited Asia last year in preparation for the Dec. 20 Times article but had concocted it without even leaving Spain.

Confronted by a Times editor and two correspondents investigating a charge that he had not visited Cambodia last year, Mr. Jones said that he had invented the tale, using his imagination and material he claimed to have gathered in two 1980 visits to western Cambodia.

An account of one of those visits was published with Mr. Jones' byline in the Oct. 20, 1980, Asian edition of Time magazine along with another article on Cambodia. Sunday, Mr. Jones said that he had lifted quotations and an entire paragraph from the Time dispatches, weaving them into The Times magazine article, and that he had plagiarized a passage from André Malraux's "The Royal Way," a novel set in Cambodia.

"It was a gamble — that was it," said Mr. Jones, acknowledging the fabrication in an interview with Edward Klein, editor of The Times

Magazine: this correspondent, who is The Times' Madrid bureau chief, and Henry Kamm, who recently concluded a five-year tour as the newspaper's Bangkok-based Asian diplomatic correspondent.

"Unfortunately, the gamble was too big, and wasn't sufficiently researched, or tied down," Mr. Jones said. "The gamble was a fabrication."

Mr. Jones asserted that he had decided to make up the account of a month with the guerrilla forces of former Pol Pot because he did not have enough money to finance a trip to Cambodia. He showed a letter and a telegram that he said showed that Khmer Rouge officials had authorized a visit.

Instead of going, he said, he spent last July inventing the account in his parents' seafood apartment here and in a hilltop villa in Calpe that he shares with Eva Fitzek, a 52-year-old German physiotherapist.

**Moral Question**

Mr. Jones and Mrs. Fitzek said that after the article was finished in August they drove to Locarno, Switzerland, where they mailed the dispatch to New York. The aim of this subterfuge was to heighten the impression that Mr. Jones had just flown from Thailand to Switzerland to rest after the rigors of his jungle adventure.

Mr. Jones declined on several occasions to respond to suggestions that he had done something morally wrong. Asked if he felt worse about perpetrating the hoax or having been caught, Mr. Jones

said: "Maybe it's too early to tell. Maybe it's fair to say that I'm still in a state of shock."

In New York, A.M. Rosenthal, executive editor of The Times, said:

"We checked his reputation and were informed by a publication for which he had worked in Asia that he was a reliable journalist. After his piece came in, it was put through checking procedures — scrutiny by editors, researchers and telephone conversations with the author on many points."

"But in this case, these procedures failed to uncover the clues in the text that would have led us to

front line and with the aid of field

glasses, he glimpsed Pol Pot on a distant hillside. The elusive Cambodian leader has not been seen by outsiders since 1979, and the site

of the clash — the remote and

treacherous Cardamom mountain

range — has not been visited by

Western observers since the fight-

ing between Vietnamese and Cam-

bodians broke out in 1978.

On Friday night, this corre-

spondent visited Mrs. Fitzek's vil-

lage, and asked about Mr. Jones,

who had left a message the day be-

fore on the answering machine of

The Times's Madrid bureau, say-

ing he was in Malta. After half an

hour, Mrs. Fitzek and called Mr. Jones

from a hiding place in the villa.

This correspondent began ques-

tioning Mr. Jones. Saturday, he

was joined by Mr. Klein, who ar-

ived in Calpe from New York,

and Sunday they were joined by

Mr. Kamm, who is now the news-  
paper's Rome bureau chief. At first Mr. Jones insisted he had made the trip to Cambodia. During different conversations, he offered conflicting dates for a supposed arrival in Bangkok and his departure from Cambodia.

Shaken by the unraveling of his story, he fell mute. Then, urged on by his questioners, he confessed by the hoax. "I wanted to do the job, but I couldn't," he said. "I had to do my best from what I had, and consequently reconstructed it."

## Meurice Hotel in Paris: everything is new except the charm.

Photo 3 of the renovation program has been completed

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## Increase in Complaints of Age Bias Prompt Calls for Tighter U.S. Law

By Warren Weaver Jr.  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Complaints that employers have discharged and demoted workers solely on the basis of their age have soared in the past two years, prompting new congressional interest in finding ways to discourage such action.

The House Select Committee on Aging will make public this week a report showing that formal charges of such discrimination filed with the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission rose to nearly 9,500 during 1981, an increase of more than 75 percent from the 1979 total.

A survey by the committee also indicates that more than half the employees with a complaint serious enough to bring to a law firm specializing in age discrimination had not gone into court to protect their rights, for a variety of reasons.

"Age discrimination has oozed into every pore of the workplace," declared Rep. Claude D. Pepper, Democrat of Florida and chairman of the committee. "It stalks mature workers and severs them from their livelihoods, often at the peak of their careers."

The committee survey indicated that age discrimination affects all types of employment and workers of all ages, although it is most common among those in their 50s. About half the cases surveyed occurred in the manufacturing industry, a fifth in the service industry and an eighth in wholesale and retail trade.

### Complaints Being Heard

At a hearing this week, the committee will take testimony from several persons who say they are victims of age discrimination, including two former executives of major department stores who contend that they were discharged solely because of their age after maintaining productive careers.

John D. Staley, former vice president for personnel and organization of Abraham & Straus, will tell the committee that the retail chain fired, retired or demoted 33 of its 36 executives who were 45 or older during the period from 1976 to 1981. He has filed suit against Federated Department Stores, the parent corporation.

Mr. Staley was relieved of his duties at Abraham & Straus in 1979 at the age of 57, little more than a year after he had been given a \$35,000-a-year salary increase, to \$120,000, and a new contract. He was told then, he says, that the move was made because of his age. He was discharged in 1981 by an official he had never met.

Also appearing before the committee will be Raymond A. Allen, former vice president for merchandising of Marshall Field & Co., who has a similar age discrimination suit pending in federal court. Both he and Mr. Staley will be asked to describe the personnel policies of their former employers with respect to older workers.

Rep. Pepper has introduced legislation that would prohibit mandatory retirement at any age. Under existing law, no one 40 to 70 years old can be required to retire.

However, it is not believed that any move will be made to our Mr. Haughey while he is conducting negotiations with the uncommitted members of parliament.

Rep. Pepper has introduced legislation that would prohibit mandatory retirement at any age. Under existing law, no one 40 to 70 years old can be required to retire.

But one newspaper estimated there was a majority of anti-Haughey men now in the Fianna Fail parliamentary group.

The anti-Haughey forces were strengthened by opinion polls that gave Mr. FitzGerald a 23-percent lead over Mr. Haughey in popularity ratings.

because of age. Rep. Pepper's bill would also require employers to continue making pension payments and providing life insurance at the same rate to workers who decide to stay on the job beyond 65.

The congressman is also studying proposals to require employers to submit information about the age distribution of their work force, as they currently do with respect to race and sex, and to permit federal courts to award damages for pain and suffering in age discrimination suits, as some state courts already do.

"Those who lose their jobs because of age discrimination often

never recover from the shock of the experience," Rep. Pepper said.

The committee report on age discrimination says that the increase in complaints to the EEOC may be the result of "intensified discriminatory activity by employers" or of new attention directed toward the enforcement agency when it was given age jurisdiction in 1978. However, no studies have been conducted to determine the cause.

The "most likely explanation" for the recent activity, the report says, is widespread publicity given Congress' decision in 1978 to increase from 65 to 70 the permissible age for mandatory retirement.

The sources said that Japanese authorities are nevertheless inclined to believe that the incident was a Soviet attempt at industrial espionage. They are skeptical of the explanation of the incident, partly because Soviet police have not provided the names of the two robbers.

The day after the episode, police informed the Japanese Embassy in Moscow that they had arrested

two men from Soviet Georgia, who confessed to stealing the documents and money. Police said the conductor of the car was also gassed, as were Soviet passengers in other cars that were not locked from inside.

The two men were said to have thrown the four stolen passports from the train. Police said they recovered all four from the snow, three bearing marks indicating they had been run over by a train.

The incident was said to have occurred early Jan. 26. The sources said that the four men, part of a delegation invited by the Soviet government to a nuclear energy symposium, reported the loss of their passports, visas and money but did not report losing any documents that might have been considered industrial secrets.

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FRANCE.

## Kenya's Asians Find Little Security in Success

By Bernd Debusmann  
Reuters

NAIROBI — Prosperous, hard-working and unloved, Kenya's Asian community has fallen victim to its own success.

Although they account for less than 1 percent of Kenya's 17 million population, Asians are estimated to control roughly a quarter of the entire gross domestic product of around \$4 billion a year. "We are doing well, we are mak-

ing money, we are successful," said a young businessman whose family came to Kenya from India at the turn of the century. "But none of us feel really at home here; none of us feel secure."

Idi Amin's wholesale expansion of the flourishing Asian community from Uganda 10 years ago is still fresh in the community's memory. And its sense of insecurity was deepened by a stinging attack on Kenyan Asians by Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi on Feb. 7.

## "Ruining the Economy"

"Instead of Asians using their advanced knowledge in business to help Africans improve their profit margins," he charged, "Asians in this country are ruining the economy by smuggling currency out and even hoarding essential goods and selling them through the back door."

In Kenya, the term "Asian" denotes people from the Indian subcontinent, many of them descendants of the 20,000 Indians brought to Kenya by their British colonial masters between 1895 and 1902 to build a railroad line from the Indian Ocean to the shore of Lake Victoria.

"From now on, anybody found

boarding or smuggling will be punished severely," Mr. Moi said. "If he is an Asian, he will be deported immediately, regardless of whether he is a [Kenyan] citizen or not; if he is Kenyan African, he will have his [business] license canceled."

[In a renewed attack on corrupt businessmen who he claimed are engaging "in evil acts of economic sabotage," Mr. Moi said Monday that a Moslem Shite community in Kenya smuggled 120 million shillings (\$12 million) out of the country last year. The Associated Press reported.]

## Transfers Admitted

[The Kenya news agency said that Mr. Moi summoned members of the Asian community and the Chamber of Commerce to State House and revealed that he had received a letter "from a patriot of Asian origin" disclosing the alleged currency smuggling by the Khoja Shie Ithna-Asheri Jamaat community.

[He was quoted as saying that the letter claimed the money was collected from the community's members in Kenya as "a religious tax" and sent to Iraq or deposited in a priest's account in a London bank. AP reported.]

## Population Estimates Vary

Estimates of the size of the Asian community vary widely, from 79,000 to about 140,000. Some 45,000 Asians hold Kenyan passports.

It is by far the largest Asian community on the African continent outside South Africa, where the number of Indians is estimated at around 800,000. Small commun-

ities, mostly engaged in trading, exist in Nigeria, Ethiopia, Zimbabwe and Tanzania.

Third World diplomats in Nairobi say that they feel the president's attack on Asians was more bark than bite, aimed chiefly at singling out a scapegoat for Kenya's deteriorating economy.

The Asians are a convenient target. They control more than 90 percent of the retail trade — the most visible part of the economy — and Africans tend to blame periodic shortages of essential goods and high prices on Indian traders.

## Transfers Admitted

In private conversations, Asian merchants admit that members of the community contravene Kenya's tight foreign currency regulations to move their profits abroad, mostly to Britain, Canada and the United States.

Some of the money is shipped out hidden in suitcases. Three days after Mr. Moi's speech this month, officials at Nairobi airport arrested a Kenyan Asian trying to smuggle out \$30,000 in an assortment of currency.

Economists say larger sums are being moved out through complicated banking arrangements or fraudulent invoicing of goods shipped to and from industrialized countries.

"To put it bluntly, almost all of us are here for one reason only — to make money," said the young Asian businessman. "Not many think there is a long-term future for us in this country, so the money is shipped out. And the less secure we feel, the more goes out."

## Greenland Votes Today On Move to Quit EEC

By William Borders  
New York Times Service

GODTHAAB, Greenland — In a referendum that could be significant to Europe, the residents of this huge arctic island will vote Tuesday on whether to stay in the European Economic Community.

As part of Denmark, Greenland has been in the EEC for nine years. But it has always been an uneasy and reluctant partner. The fiercely independent Eskimo fishermen and others here have been increasingly resentful of what they see as meddling by the bureaucrats of Brussels.

"We have so little in common with the Europeans," said an official of the Greenland government, which has operated with a good deal of autonomy since a home-rule referendum three years ago. "Our natural affinities, if you look at a map, are with the North American continent."

Because no country has ever left the EEC in the 25 years since its formation, no one is sure what will

happen if Greenland votes to pull out, as many people here are predicting.

The withdrawal of a part of the market — even one that is of relatively slight economic significance — would provide a precedent for others. The British Labor Party, for example, voted late last year to pull out of the EEC if it came to power, and the new Socialist government in Greece is unenthusiastic about its membership.

## Administration Criticized

"In terms of language, culture, economy and social structure, Greenland and Denmark are so disparate that Greenland can never be equated with Denmark," the Greenland parliament declared recently, in a formal explanation of why it had called the referendum.

The Siiumut Party, which controls parliament and is campaigning hard against the EEC, speaks harshly of the two centuries of Danish administration here.

There is also deep resentment about the way that the fragile Eskimo culture has been shattered by 20th-century development. Reflecting this social breakdown, venereal disease is extremely widespread in Greenland, and alcoholism is such a problem that a strict system of rationing has been imposed.

Neither the Siiumut Party nor the main opposition party, Atassut, is talking about complete political independence from Denmark. That fact is important to Washington as well as to Copenhagen, because of Greenland's strategic position midway between the Soviet Union and North America. The isolated American base at Thule, in the northwest of this island, is a significant part of the outer defense shield.

The Danish government spends \$200 million a year keeping Greenland's economy going, and in addition Greenland gets \$20 million in assistance from the EEC. The Greenlanders hope that the EEC aid will continue, under some kind of association status, even if they vote to pull out.

The referendum Tuesday is only advisory and what the Greenland government does afterward is likely to depend on how the vote divides. An overwhelming vote for withdrawal would probably be seen as a mandate, Greenlanders say, but a close vote would present a political problem since the Atassut Party is in favor of staying in the market.

Cold Wave, Snow Hit Italy

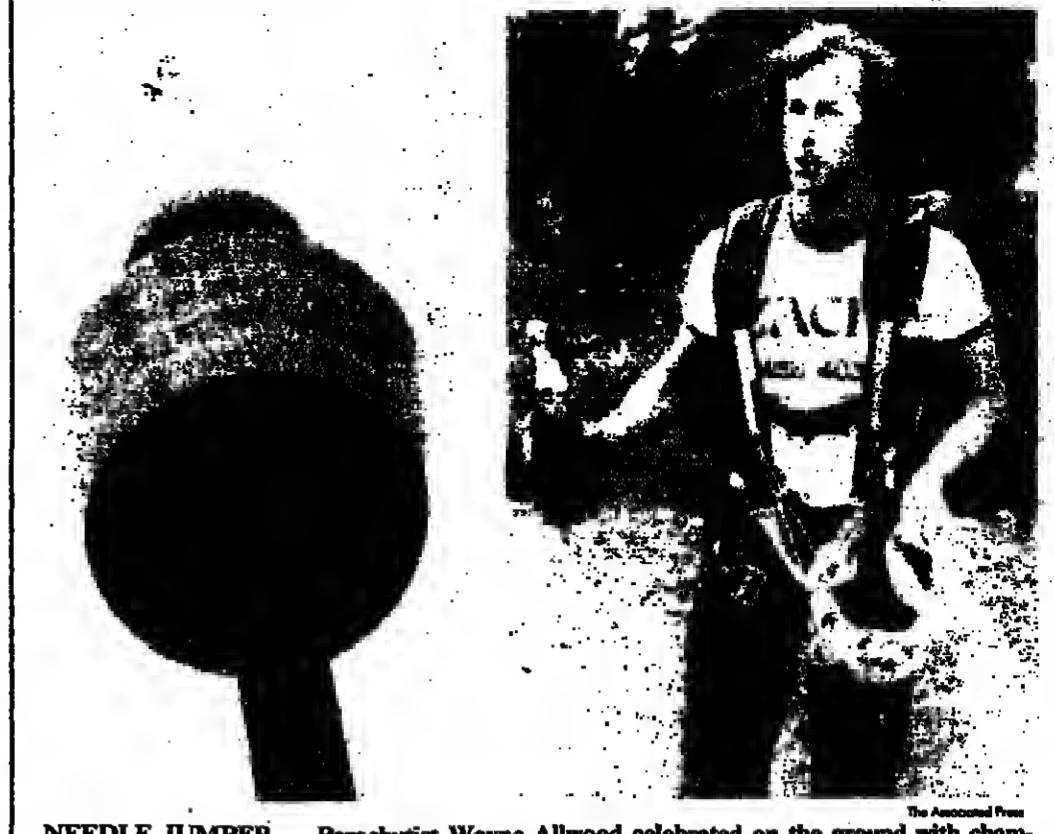
United Press International

ROME — Snow blocked highways and isolated villages throughout Italy Monday, sending temperatures as low as 2 degrees Fahrenheit (minus 17 Celsius) near Venice. The cold weather followed almost a week of warm weather.

The ministry specified false

statements, abuse of privileges, corruption, illegalities, alcoholism,

falsification of documents, lack of respect for the public and unauthorized absences from duty as causes for the dismissals. Most of the dismissals, the ministry note read, followed complaints from members of the public. There were also many cases of persons duped by outlaws passing themselves off as agents.



NEEDLE JUMPER — Parachutist Wayne Allwood celebrated on the ground with champagne Monday after having landed on the Sydney Tower, Australia's tallest structure. Allwood, 28, jumped from a helicopter at 900 meters (about 3,000 feet) and, in photo at left, approaches the 1,000-foot tower. He then used an auxiliary chute to descend to Hyde Park.

## Cigarette Smoking Is 'Major Cause' Of Several Cancers, U.S. Reports

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Cigarette smoking is "a major cause" of cancer of the lung, larynx and esophagus and "a contributory factor" in bladder, kidney and pancreatic cancer, the surgeon general reported Monday.

Although the surgeon general began compiling reports on smoking in 1964, the annual one issued Monday is the first devoted to assessing the associations between smoking and specific types of cancer.

The report by Surgeon General C. Everett Koop described lung cancer as largely a preventable disease and estimated that 85 percent of lung cancer deaths could be avoided if Americans never smoked.

Dr. Koop cited various studies suggesting that 22 percent to 38 percent of all cancer deaths can be attributed to smoking and that all of those are "potentially avoidable if smoking did not exist as a human behavior."

### 412,000 Deaths in 1980

Cancer was responsible for 412,000 deaths in the United States in 1980 and is expected to claim 430,000 lives in 1982, he said.

Lung cancer has been the leading cause of cancer death among males in the United States since the 1950s. It will become the leading cause of cancer deaths among females during this decade if the trend continues, the study said.

Dr. Koop's report re-emphasized previously documented statistics showing that cigarette smokers, in general, die at an earlier age than nonsmokers.

He said there is not enough evidence to conclude that nonsmokers get lung cancer from inhaling cigarette smoke from people smoking near them, but added that "the evidence does raise concern about a possible serious public health problem."

The death rates for male smokers is twice that of male nonsmokers, while the death rate for female smokers is about 30 percent higher than that for nonsmokers, he said.

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Denise Dupont

Alain Dupont

Jean-Claude Dupont

**France Presses Case of Family Jailed in Libya as Spies***The Associated Press*

PARIS — French officials say that a Libyan court has sentenced Denise Dupont, 57, and her sons Alain, 24, and Jean-Claude, 20, to terms of life imprisonment on charges of spying, and then put the mother and the younger son in a mental hospital for "simplementedness."

The Duponts, charged with spying for the United States and Israel, were sentenced Sunday. Friends of the family here termed the Libyan charges "ludicrous."

[The Foreign Ministry Monday summoned the Libyan chargé d'affaires to a meeting at France's opposition to Libyan intervention last year in the Chilean civil war, Reuters said.]

Friends and neighbors of the Duponts here said they plan to hold a protest demonstration outside the Libyan Embassy.

[In Libya, the agency reported, French officials said the verdicts came as a surprise after Libyan authorities had indicated the trial was expected to lead to the family's release.]

[In Paris, diplomatic sources gave credence to press suggestions that the sentences could be part of a calculated strategy by the Libyan leader, Muammar Qaddafi. The sources suggested that Col. Qaddafi may have wanted to signal his displeasure at France's opposition to Libyan intervention last year in the Chilean civil war, Reuters said.]

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**Israeli Forces Near South Lebanon Seen as a Warning to PLO, Syria***Drew Middleton is military affairs correspondent of The New York Times.*

By Drew Middleton

*New York Times Service*

NEW YORK — The position of the Israeli forces facing southern Lebanon is considered extremely strong by U.S. analysts.

However, these analysts report that there has been no evidence that the Israelis are prepared, at the moment, for anything more than giving an explicit warning to the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Syrian Army and Air Force in Lebanon.

To make this clear, the Israelis have carried out stepped-up patrol movements along the Lebanon-Israel frontier employing armored infantry units. There is no evidence, the American sources said, that the Israelis have found it nec-

essary to move heavy artillery units into the area.

The Israelis, they reason, with command of the air, do not need big guns to support their patrols. The heavy artillery would be used, if it is assumed, only if the Syrian Army were to intervene in strength in southern Lebanon.

American and other Western analysts report that the Israelis have

**NEWS ANALYSIS**

two motorized infantry brigades near the frontier, with one ready to move immediately and the other available for early support. Any intervention by the Syrian Army, the sources said, would invite Israeli mobilization and the prospect of a full-scale war which, the conventional opinion of the region says, Syria does not want but is not afraid to fight.

**Kissinger Killed Plan For U.S.-Soviet Force***The Associated Press*

NEW YORK — Henry A. Kissinger blocked approval of a Soviet plan to send a joint U.S.-Soviet peacekeeping force to the Middle East after the 1973 Arab-Israeli war, the former secretary of state says in the second volume of his memoirs, "Years of Upheaval."

In the book, Mr. Kissinger denies the Soviet call for a joint force to police the cease-fire and impose a comprehensive peace.

"It was one of the most serious challenges to an American president by a Soviet leader," wrote Mr. Kissinger, who was national security adviser and later secretary of state under President Richard M. Nixon.

"There was no question in my mind that we would have to reject the Soviet proposal." Mr. Kissinger recalled in an installment from the book printed in Time magazine. "And we would have to do so in a manner that shocked the Soviets into abandoning the move."

**Kremlin Warned**

Mr. Kissinger also warned Soviet leaders that if "any Soviet personnel, planes or ground personnel appear in the area," the United States would intervene. U.S. forces were placed on a worldwide alert.

According to Mr. Kissinger, the 1973 war was a surprise because no one understood that Egyptian President Anwar Sadat wanted a quick, limited war to boost Arab pride and thus clear the way for a negotiated settlement in the Middle East.

"An unwinnable war to restore self-respect" is how Mr. Kissinger described Sadat's view of the war. Among Mr. Kissinger's other reflections:

• He learned that he was to be appointed secretary of state in 1973 from Mr. Nixon, who was floating on his back in the shallow end of his Son Clemente swimming pool when he told him.

• Mr. Nixon, "as agitated and emotional as I had ever heard him," told Mr. Kissinger in a telephone call between Washington and Moscow of Watergate critics' "desire to kill the president."

**Margery Perham, 86, Africa Expert, Dies in England***The Associated Press*

LONDON — Dame Margery Perham, 86, an Oxford University authority on Africa whose writings helped to fashion British policy as its colonial empire approached independence, has died.

She died Feb. 19 at Burcot, near her Oxford home, according to an obituary in The Times of London Monday. The cause of death was not given. An early visit to Somalia sparked Miss Perham's passion for Britain's African colonies. Rhodes and Rockfeller traveling fellowships enabled her to tour the continent.

**Zeng Jin-Lian**

PEKING (AP) — Zeng Jin-Lian, 17, who at 2.47 meters (8 feet 1 inch) was the world's tallest woman, has died of diabetes and complications in Hunan province, central China, the People's Evening News reported Monday.

**Murray (The K) Kaufman**

LOS ANGELES (UPI) — Murray (The K) Kaufman, 60, a New York disc jockey who called himself "The Fifth Beatle" and led a legion of fans in welcoming the group on its first American tour in 1964, died Sunday.

**Caprice (Cappy) Badrudd**

PARIS (IHT) — Caprice (Cappy) Badrudd, 55, who was born in Los Angeles and became a familiar figure in international high society, died Friday in Paris.

**15 Are Killed, 61 Injured by Tehran Bomb****Explosives Planted Outside Barracks***The Associated Press*

BEIRUT — A bomb hidden in a garbage truck blew up outside a Revolutionary Guards barracks in east Tehran Monday, killing 15 people and wounding 61, including children, the Iranian news agency said.

The force of the blast destroyed a truck, gouged a nine-foot crater in the street, wrecked 20 nearby cars and blew out windows more than 1,000 feet away, the agency said. Most victims appeared to be early morning rush-hour commuters waiting for buses in the district, it said.

Statements issued in Tehran indicated that officials blamed the blast on the Mujahidin-e-Khalq urban guerrilla group, which has been waging a campaign of bombings and assassinations against the fundamentalist Islamic regime of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

[Tehran Radio said Ayatollah Khomeini on Monday resumed his audiences, which were to have been suspended until the end of the month, and told visitors that he had "laughed over the stupidity" of foreign reports that he was dying. Agence France-Presse reported from Tehran.]

The explosion was so powerful that the truck had been smashed into pieces, therefore it was not possible to determine the type of explosives used, the news agency quoted the Tehran police chief as saying. He was identified only as Col. Niknejad.

**Demonstration Held**

Government-run Tehran radio said that people converged on the scene of the blast to condemn "counterrevolutionaries," a term reserved for insurgents. The radio said the crowd held a street demonstration shouting "death to America."

The broadcast said the bomb exploded outside the barracks of the Revolutionary Guards, Iran's militia. The news agency said at least three of those killed were guardsmen and two were children.

The news agency said that nine of the damaged houses belonged to a member of Parliament it identified only as Dr. Sheibani.

A Revolutionary Guard spokesman, reached by telephone from Beirut, said that although the bomb was "near the barracks, it has nothing to do with the Revolutionary Guards." He did not elaborate.

Word of the blast came shortly before the agency announced a new crackdown on the guerrillas in Iran's northeastern Khorasan province.

**U.S. High Court Withholds Access To Files on Yazdi***The Associated Press*

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Supreme Court refused Monday to let The Washington Post immediately get information which the State Department says may jeopardize, if published, the safety of former Iranian Foreign Minister Ibrahim Yazdi and another official.

The justices stood by a commitment made Nov. 9, to study the government's attempt to block the newspaper's access to State Department files. The Post had filed a lawsuit after officials refused to release information telling whether Mr. Yazdi and Ali Behzadnia are U.S. citizens.

Government lawyers told the Supreme Court that "disclosure of such information, if it exists, [likely] would result in physical harm to the two men." Both men were last reported by the Western press to be in Iran.

Mr. Yazdi left his position as Iranian foreign minister shortly after the takeover of the U.S. Embassy in Iran in Nov. 4, 1979. He subsequently was elected to Iran's parliament. Mr. Behzadnia had been a senior officer in the Iranian Ministry of National Guidance, and has since been reported to hold a post in the Iranian Red Crescent, the equivalent of the Red Cross.

Post lawyers told the court that The Iran Times reported Nov. 13 that Mr. Behzadnia now lives in Michigan and that two recently published books report that Mr. Yazdi is a U.S. citizen. Because of such reports, The Post's lawyers said, any additional harm to both men would be, at most, minimal.

**New Zealand Is to Send Aircrus to Sinai Force***Reuters*

WELLINGTON, New Zealand — New Zealand will contribute two helicopter flight and support crews — about 40 men — to the multinational Sinai peacekeeping force, Prime Minister Robert D. Muldoon said Monday.

The crews would form part of a helicopter unit with Australia to ferry U.S. civilian observers to the force, which will police the Sinai after Israeli withdrawal in April. Mr. Muldoon said the crews would carry personal weapons only and the helicopters would not be armed. They were expected to arrive in Sinai by March 20.

The commission reported that political action committees spent more than \$131 million on the 1979-80 campaign, up from \$77.4 million for the election two years earlier. These groups contribute most to congressional candidates.

In the past, political action committees gave more money to Democratic members of Congress, presumably because the Democrats controlled both houses. In 1978-80, the commission reported, Republican candidates for the Senate received a total of \$9.9 million, compared with \$9.3 million for Democratic candidates.

**DEATH NOTICE**

Mr. Edward J. HAND recently announced the death of Mrs. Caprice BADRUDD-HAND.

The religious service will be held at St. Joseph's Church, 30 Av. Hoche, Paris 8e on Tuesday, February 22, 1982 at 9:15 a.m.

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## Courts-Martial in Spain

The trial of 32 senior officers on charges of plotting to extinguish Spanish democracy could and should be a landmark, and not just for Spain. A year ago, the Cortes in Madrid was besieged by Civil Guards trying to trigger a military coup. The effort failed, and its leaders looked briefly ludicrous — until they began threatening to try again. So what is on trial is a fledgling democracy's ability to punish, with more than token penalties, the treason of an overgrown military establishment.

Spain has been formally democratic since Franco's death in 1975. The officer corps remains authoritarian, and the government's past inability to curb the terrorism of Basque separatists has provided a pretext for incessant agitation. But the complaints are speci-

ous. Officers are quick to blame politicians when terrorism mounts, but give scant credit to civilian authority when the killing ebbs, as it did until the eve of the courts-martial.

The public appeal of a strong monarch, King Juan Carlos, kept the generals in their barracks a year ago. But that only bought time. What Spain's democracy needs now is a demonstration that a military tribunal can treat military conspirators fairly, conviction could bring the ringleaders 30 years in jail.

Spain wants to join the NATO alliance, a step eagerly favored by its generals. But every allied parliament has to approve. Their votes surely depend on the conduct of the great trial now begun.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Japanese Aid to an ODC

Japan has offered a helping hand to America's state governors, who are meeting in Washington this week to discuss what the Reagan administration's new federalism has in store for them. The help is to come in the form of \$10 billion in low-interest loans from Japanese business to finance public works and economic development projects proposed by individual states.

The governors do need help. All over the country, roads and highways are in disrepair, bridges and public buildings are crumbling, and mass transit, sewer and water systems are in poor shape. With most state treasures depleted and voter resistance to tax increases still strong, the governors face new burdens from last year's cuts in federal aid and the prospect of much larger cuts to come.

Still, it is hard to place the United States, with its high per-capita income, in the cate-

gory of an LDC or "lesser-developed country," the polite term for nations normally deemed worthy of foreign aid. What is needed is a new concept: the "ODC," or "over-developed" country. These are nations in which the majority of citizens have become so involved in their personal prosperity that they have lost the will to devote their energies and resources to the commonweal. In such situations, it may be necessary for other countries, in which the desire for general advancement is still strong, to supply the needed stimulus for ODC public investment.

We hope the Japanese will not stop at the provision of basic economic assistance. There are many other areas in which they could help — improving business management and worker morale, for example, or perhaps a lesson in building a durable, fuel-efficient tank.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Judging Judicial Ethics

These are difficult days for those who like their heroes liberal and wise. Two weeks ago the historical spotlight fell on John Kennedy secretly taping Oval Office conversations. Now the stage is occupied by Louis Brandeis. A political scientist at Pennsylvania State University, Bruce Murphy, finds the revered jurist making secret arrangements to remain active politically despite his appointment to the Supreme Court in 1916.

For a quarter of a century, Brandeis kept his protégé and intimate friend Felix Frankfurter on an annual retainer to promote "joint endeavors for the public good" — political, social and legislative programs the justice could not ethically espouse on his own.

Nor was all the Brandeis activity indirect. Prof. Murphy offers a collection of stories from New Dealers complaining that Brandeis threatened judicial war unless the Roosevelt administration stopped promoting, as he saw it, big corporations. What makes the disclosures especially dismaying is that on the bench, Brandeis was the high priest of the separation of powers. "Our government is the potent, the omnipresent teacher," he wrote in one of his most stirring dissents. "For good or for ill, it teaches the whole people by its example."

And what of his disciple Frankfurter, who proclaimed that anyone elevated to the Supreme Court "permanently takes the veil"? Was this not the same Felix Frankfurter who, citing the Brandeis tradition, ceaselessly warned his colleagues to stay out of "the political thicket"? There are answers.

The Brandeis-Frankfurter arrangement was wrong. It serves neither history nor ethics to judge it more kindly, as some seem disposed to do. The veil does not forbid all political talk or contact with politicians. But

the prolonged, meddlesome Brandeis-Frankfurter arrangement violates ethical standards. Its covert nature shows that the principals understood this, or at least that they thought the public did. Their deeper transgression was arrogance; they were dodging the public's appropriate measure of fitness.

Still, a second judgment is also in order: Ethical standards have risen over the generations. John Jay was simultaneously the first chief justice, special ambassador to Britain and candidate for governor of New York. John Marshall's celebrated opinion in *Maryland vs. Madison* concerned the chief justice's own actions as secretary of state. While the Dred Scott case was pending, three justices wrote President-elect Buchanan and told him what the decision would be.

In recent years, judges have felt an increasing duty to live up to the norms of propriety. The present ethical code of the American Bar Association lets a judge participate in non-judicial activities that do not "cast doubt on his capacity to decide impartially any issue that may come before him." Congress has required financial disclosure by federal judges, and it has made clear that a judge must disqualify himself whenever "his impartiality might reasonably be questioned."

There have been setbacks, as when Chief Justice Burger spoke out for preventive detention laws last year at a time when bail test cases were on their way to the Supreme Court. But the long-range ethical trend is moving upward, as are public expectations.

Courts need all the moral authority they can muster to ward off today's congressional attacks. Fair criticism of ethical shortcomings — including the failures of past heroes — can only strengthen the present judiciary.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Other Opinion

### The Significance of Deng Xiaoping

Foreign confidence in China today hangs on a very slender thread, the presence of Deng in the top leadership. In the past five years he has held the country together after the traumas of the Cultural Revolution and thrown his political weight behind a pragmatic approach to the economy. It was he who provided the final impetus to bring China and the United States back into diplomatic relations in 1978 after a break of nearly 30 years. He forged new and important links with Japan and Europe. It was he who said that investors in Hong Kong could "put their hearts at ease" over the territory's future.

China is on the brink of calling for bids from foreign oil companies to develop offshore fields. These and other schemes, like the exploitation of Chinese coal fields by U.S. companies, will involve huge sums of risk capital. The foreign side needs an assur-

ance of stability of which so far Deng's good health and commanding political position seemed the best guarantee.

There is other work to do. Deng's cultural reforms are grinding to a halt. His economic measures, much needed to revive China's stagnating industry and agriculture, have run into trouble because of lack of forethought and sometimes deliberate sabotage. The change of priority from heavy to light industry earned him opposition from China's powerful steel and energy barons.

Beneath Deng in the hierarchy there is apparently no one yet with the prestige to maintain stability and carry on reforms without him. Without the daily presence of a leader powerful enough to make the divided party leadership and the radicals toe the line, the limited gains of the past few years could be put at risk through an outbreak of open warfare between these factions.

— From the *Financial Times* (London).

## Feb. 23: From Our Pages of 75 and 50 Years Ago

### 1907: Cave Discovery in Algeria

CONSTANTINE, Algeria — Excavations made in the cellar of a hotel here, to construct a lift, have resulted in a curious discovery. Spreading out under the Rue Nationale is a large natural cave, about 60 meters square and in some places 10 meters high, with many other small caves and passages. The walls, ceiling and ground are decorated with the most fantastic shaped ornaments borrowed by Dame Nature from architecture, from botany, from meteorology — domes, pyramids, arches, points, bunches of grapes, mosses, flowers and snow, all of dazzling whiteness. Three little lakes, inhabited by hundreds of fish, add to the strange beauty of the place.

### 1932: Modern Warfare in China

PARIS — The editorial in the Herald reads: "The latest reports from Shanghai have torn the diplomatic veil over the Far Eastern situation to shreds. A war on an ever growing scale is in progress. All the weapons of modern warfare have been mobilized, large numbers of people are being killed or wounded, mutual recriminations of acts of terrorism are being made in official and semi-official communiqués, the intensity of the strife is growing. Japan has taken the offensive in the manner and style of country dominated by a spirit of aggression. The Chinese are resisting with all the doggedness of a people determined to resist invasion."

## Japan's Trade Conflicts: Fruit of a State of Mind

By Robert J. Samuelson

TOKYO — It is difficult to leave Japan with a good feeling about the prospects for a sensible resolution of the trade conflicts between Japan and the West. The root causes of the trouble are Japan's phenomenal economic success, along with the envy it stirs in the West, and the shortsightedness and insensitivity of the Japanese. Neither cause seems likely to disappear soon.

Trade conflicts between Japan and the West, particularly America, seem to follow a set script, and the current combat is no exception. First there are vague rumblings in the U.S. Congress that "something" must be done. The administration then disavows protectionism, but subtly encourages congressional discontent. Finally, it uses that discontent to wheedle concessions from the Japanese, who resist all the way.

What makes the most recent episode extraordinary is the nature of the redress being demanded. The objective seems nothing less than a dramatic reduction in the size of Japan's trade surplus with the United States (\$13.4 billion in 1981 by Japanese statistics) and with the European Community (\$10.3 billion). This is almost certainly beyond doing, except with severe restrictions on Japan's exports. Significantly, U.S. and European officials simply have not identified types of Western exports now being excluded in large quantities from Japan.

At one level, it is hard not to take the outbreak of anti-Japanese sentiment as scapegoating. The United States and Europe are deep in slumps, by comparison, Japan's economy is relatively healthy. Japan's unemployment rate is 2.2 percent. Economic growth, although relatively low by Japanese

standards, is expected to run at about 3½ to 5 percent in the next year.

But, especially after two weeks of interviewing in Japan, it is equally difficult to ignore Japan's culpability in the drift toward protectionism. Free trade, like any other international regime, can exist only so long as participating states feel it serves their mutual self-interest. As a state with one of the largest stakes in open trade, Japan ought to have been energetic in its defense. But it has not been. Consider a few examples.

• U.S. cigarette makers cannot sell freely in Japan. The government's salt and tobacco monopoly allows foreign cigarette sales at only 20,000 outlets, and the prices of American cigarettes are kept about one-third higher than Japanese prices.

• Severe import quotas remain in force for beef and oranges — an outrage not only to the United States but also to Australia, a major beef exporter.

• Despite a recent reduction, Japan still imposes a high duty (a minimum of 36 percent) on Scotch whisky — an affront to the British, who have protested for years.

Lifting these restrictions would alter Japan's huge trade surplus only slightly, but their continuation attests to the basic Japanese attitude toward open trade: It is a one-sided affair, an avenue by which Japan can export manufactured goods and import raw materials.

In the 1950s and 1960s, when Japan was short of foreign exchange, protectionism was a policy embodied in tariffs, import licenses and various other restrictions. Even

though most restrictions have disappeared, the state of mind continues.

Japanese politicians and officials leave the distinct impression that everybody but Japan ought to pay the political price of open trade. Farm families now constitute less than one-seventh of Japan's population and most are part-time farmers, yet the government has regularly listed the beef and citrus quotas. The Ministry of Finance jealously protects the tobacco monopoly, which provides government revenues.

The way the Japanese talk about their trade disputes is revealing of their narrow world view. They forever refer to the easing of "trade frictions," as if once the squeaky wheel were found, a bit of well-placed oil would make the friction vanish.

Over the years, the result has been exacerbating trade disputes. In each, the Japanese ultimately manage to find concessions to satisfy U.S. political interests. Yet the fact that new concessions always emerge only deepens American and European suspicions of still additional layers of protection.

All this has left Japan with virtually no political will with which to defend itself against unreasonable demands. And it is enormously vulnerable, for the overriding reality about Japan's exports — more important than their quality or price competitiveness — is that no one needs them. Japan needs the wood, coal, oil and grain it imports, but the United States does not need the auto and steel that constitute about half of Japan's exports to the United States. American industries would gladly

the demand. With some exceptions (stereos, video tape recorders, motorcycles), the same is true of most Japanese products.

In the end, the drift toward protectionism — now garbed in the new phraseology of "reciprocity" — is likely to help neither the West's sick economies nor Japan's healthy one. The Japanese are correct when they say that bilateral trade balances have no proper place in a world of open trade. Countries' trade patterns reflect their economic strengths and needs, and any attempt to focus on trade balances between nations upsets this. The United States, for instance, has a large surplus with Europe.

Much of the Western failure to sell in Japan reflects inadequate effort, but the Japanese have contributed. Their success in the United States reflects their ability to surmount obstacles of language, marketing and product quality, but they have also had ample American help. In consumer electronics, large U.S. buyers (Sears, Roebuck and Co., Radio Shack Corp.) gave the Japanese their initial foothold by placing huge orders. Even in automobiles, the Japanese could rely on enthusiastic U.S. dealers.

This is what an open market is all about, but it is not what Japan is about. The biggest barrier to imports today is a state of mind. If changing that is asking too much — as many Japanese think it is — this is precisely what has helped bring Japan and the West to the edge of a mutually destructive trade war.

The writer contributes regularly on economic affairs to the *National Journal*. This article appeared in *The Washington Post*.

## The Three Faces of What Passes for a Foreign Policy

By Philip Geyelin

WASHINGTON —

When gossip in Washington turns to speculation on the possible departure of Secretary of State Al Haig, the candidate most frequently mentioned as his successor is Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger. It figures, given Weinberger's background and old palsip with the president. But why bother, I say.

Leave the job vacant. You could save a lot of money in travel expenses and lose nothing. At least half of the time Caspar Weinberger acts and talks as if he thinks he holds both jobs now.

Not funny? You are right. It is a deadly serious business when the two principal figures in the area of national security are fundamentally at odds on important aspects of strategy and policy. But it is usually manageable — and it is traditional. Haig had that last part just right the other day when he conceded that there are "clearly differences" between him and Weinberger, but added: "What's new about that? Each department comes at these problems from their differing perspectives. That's inevitable. It has always been so."

What has not always been so, however, is the extent to which inherently differing departmental perspectives have been allowed to crystallize into unresolved policy conflicts. What is not inevitable is that these conflicts be given public expression in a way that baffles (or needlessly provokes) allies and/or adversaries and confounds the forceful conduct

of national security affairs by rendering American interests and purposes uninelligible.

In short, what is new about the all-toos clear differences in approach between Haig and Weinberger on the Polish crisis or Central America is the permissiveness of top management. The

policy conflict is the work of the press. That is about half true; it appears in the press. But it gets there courtesy of public as well as private statements by the principals themselves, or the calculated contrivances of anonymous subordinates. And it gets there, in part, due to the natural competitiveness of bureaucrats with

conflicting interests.

At the Pentagon, the emphasis is on securing base rights, deploying nuclear weapons, striking up military alliances — never mind the sensitivities of the host nations or governments, or the local political repercussions, which are



of military value, they concern America's defense planners.

The question is whether over-laps ought to be sorted out in private or argued out in public. The impulse to take the latter course is accentuated in current cases by an exceptionally heavy concentration of hard-nosed anti-Communist zealots in key civilian slots in Defense, reflecting Weinberger's hard line.

The resulting competition with State's more cautious careerists has the customary effect of inciting ever brisker competition and more open conflict.

Personalities add further incitement. But Haig is supposed to be the man for foreign policy. And so we see them both racing around the world, sometimes simultaneously. That was the case recently when Weinberger was trying to strike up tighter ties with Saudi Arabia while Haig was working up a new defense arrangement with Morocco.

Meanwhile, the catalogue of identifiable conflict groups: Weinberger's harder line on Poland; Haig's tougher stance on Central America; the distinctively different emphasis in the approach of the two men to the Middle East — issues on which you would want a settled policy.

Maybe it is, in this instance, unmanageable. But you cannot come away from talks with concerned foreigners with the belief that the damage done to orderly and effective American foreign policy is of no consequence.

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## East and West Germany, East and West Superpower

By William Safire

POUGHKEEPSIE, N.Y. —

East Germany is the most hardened, repressive state in the Soviet bloc, more so than the Soviet Union itself, but it often shows the opposite face to the West Germans. Like Lorelei on the Rhine long ago, the leaders of East Germany can sing a seductive song.

How hard-line? The party chief, Erich Honecker, was the first bloc leader, in a speech in October, 1980, to threaten the Poles with a continuing increase in functional links and personal contacts, they feel, will in some distant miracle allow the two Germans to merge.

How repressive? Where else are people walled in — the whole border is sealed by mine fields, barbed wire, attack dogs, watchtowers — and the border guards order to shoot those trying to get out? (One-fifth of the population did just away to the West before the Berlin Wall went up in 1961.)

Where else does a state sell its own people for hard cash (put up by West Germans) — people imprisoned for attempted escape? East Germany's leaders feel that their only real supporters are in that

BONN — Why, after 35 years, are 350,000 American troops stationed in Europe? The announced purpose is to deter a Soviet attack.

Most Americans have been sold on the notion that Europe is their first line of defense, just as in the last two world wars, and it would make sense to stop the oncoming Russians "over there." But that front-line analogy has always been a self-delusion.

When asked, "Do you think NATO could today turn back a conventional attack?" Chancellor Helmut Schmidt replies, "It never could ... Eventually it would

be the sole deterrent.

That is the way some Europeans want it. It is the basis of the anti-nuclear appeasement movement: If a war is to be fought, let the two equally culpable superpowers clobber each other directly after a relatively short exchange on a European battlefield.

Not all Europeans are so short-sighted. Schmidt was an early warning of the Soviet missile danger; when asked if he could govern against the growing neutralist sentiment in his Social Democratic Party, he said: "I have been able to do so for

## Seeking a Serious Image for Nancy Reagan

By Enid Nemy  
New York Times Service

**WASHINGTON** — It has not been spelled out, but it is apparent that an increasing number of Nancy Reagan's public appearances will be devoted to social issues, particularly the problem of drug abuse among the young.

Her trip to drug facilities in Florida and Texas last week was the forerunner of others, she said in an interview at the White House. No dates have been set for future trips, but it was learned that a similar visit is possible to one or two other states in April.

"I am feeling my way along," Mrs. Reagan said, sitting near the fire in the ground-floor library. "I got a lot out of the trip, and I hope they did too. It's wonderful to see for yourself operations in action."

She believed she had made a contribution, she said, "because what I kept hearing was people thanking me for coming, and for helping to draw attention to the problems and the group."

In both St. Petersburg and Dallas, the spectators who gathered for Mrs. Reagan's arrival and departure at the various programs affirmed the more official reaction. After people waved and observed that she was "very pretty," an almost universal comment was, "She's doing a wonderful thing."

During the interview she shrugged off speculation that the two-day trip, her first major venture without the president since her visit to England last July for the royal wedding, was a public relations strategy to deflect public criticism of such things as the White House redecoration, the purchase of \$20,000 worth of china, and her interest in fashion. (She announced last week that she would discontinue her controversial practice of accepting designer dresses, which she has been wearing and then giving to museums.)

She would not label such speculation "unfair," she said carefully, in answer to a question. But, she added, a little heatedly, "it's obviously not true."

She said she had made known her interest in drug programs during the presidential campaign and had spoken out publicly on the subject. She had taken no positive action earlier because "last year was a lost year," she said. "It was not exactly the happiest year of my whole life."

### Commitment Stressed

Mrs. Reagan stressed her continuing commitment to the drug problem, which she had previously called "epidemic, one that cuts across all classes and colors and is the most democratic of all diseases." It would not preclude her longstanding interest in the Foster Grandparents program, she said.

"Once I become involved, I'm there for a long time," she said. "I've got a book coming out, and a record, both called 'To Love a Child,' and the proceeds are going to the Foster Grandparents program."

The book, for which Mrs. Reagan has written a forward, consists of a collection of stories written by foster grandparents. It will be published by the Bobbs-Merrill Company in November. The recording was done by Frank Sinatra.

Mrs. Reagan made no comment, other than "I'm seeing as much I can," when asked during her trip why the itinerary did not include any primarily minority facilities. Later, Dr. Carlton Turner, the White House senior adviser for drug policy, said that about their ghetto areas and learning about their problems would be his "first priority" in the next two or three months. "I'm looking for ideas," he said.

The first lady reiterated her belief in the

effectiveness of parent peer groups united in setting uniform rules for their children.

"I'd like to encourage more families to get involved in community parent groups," she said, "to become more knowledgeable about drugs, to stay close to their children, keep lines of communication open, know where they go, what they do and who they see, to be aware of all the little signs."

"I'm not an authority, but if I had to guess, I think the breakdown of the family unit has a great deal to do with the problem. When families were closer and stronger, there didn't seem to be as many problems. When that broke down, I think that children were more susceptible to peer pressure and the fellow on the corner pushing."

She was sure that her own children had tried marijuana, she said, adding: "I don't know if many young people nowadays who haven't — but we never had any problem."

Mrs. Reagan said earlier at a news conference aboard her Air Force plane that federal funding for drug and other programs was not her area. She made it clear, however, both then and during the interview, that she believed a great deal could and should be accomplished through private financing. Three of the programs visited during her trip were privately funded; the fourth received some support from the state of Florida.

Gov. William P. Clements Jr. of Texas had suggested at a lunch in Dallas that the first lady work at the state level through governors' offices because, he said, "the resources are available there — and ultimately this will end up before legislatures." However, Mrs. Reagan indicated that she would direct her initial efforts toward governors' wives.

She will take part in the White House Conference on Drug Use and Families on March 22, the first of a series to be held around the country.

## Sauvignons: California vs. Loire

By Terry Robards  
New York Times Service

**NEW YORK** — Summertime travelers through the Loire Valley may be tempted to stop at restaurants beside the meandering river, order a bottle of the local white wine and contemplate the verdant beauty that surrounds them. Often the wine will be made from the sauvignon blanc grape, although the labels will say Pouilly-Fumé, Sancerre, Quincy, Reuilley or any of a number of other local names.

In good vintages, when the sun shines brightly during the growing season and the grapes develop the proper ripeness, wines of extraordinary charm and richness are made in the Loire. Sometimes they retain a hint of sweetness; occasionally a very light sparkling quality is evident. In the best years the Loire whites are full-bodied, fruity and delicious.

In lesser vintages, when nature is unkind and the grapes fail to ripen properly, the wines often display a quality that the French call *gout de terroir* — the taste of the soil. In such years this flavor tends to dominate fruit elements and is usually accompanied by fairly high acidity, which seems to accentuate the earthiness.

### Sometimes Shocked

That is why American diners are sometimes shocked at what they perceive to be inconsistency when they order a bottle of Sancerre or Pouilly-Fumé to accompany their fillet of sole in a French restaurant and discover a taste that was not evident in the last bottle they drank. What has probably occurred is a change in vintage or the restaurant's list.

Similar experiences have been recorded in riverside bistros along the Loire, where travelers sometimes learn to their dismay that simply because a wine comes from nearby vineyards does not guarantee quality. One remedy for overwhelming earthiness is mix some cassis, the black currant liqueur, with the white wine and create a kir (the cassis offsets the pungency of the wine).

"Six years out of 10 we have the problem of not enough sun because we are so northern," says Baron Patrick Ladoucette, whose Pouilly-Fumé bearing the Ladoucette name is one of the best made and most popular in the United States. If the sun is adequate in only 4 of 10 vintages for Ladoucette, that is probably an accurate reflection of the region.

The euphemism frequently used in place of "earthy" is "smoky" and, indeed, the Fumé of Pouilly-Fumé means "smoky." At least a hint of the smoky quality is evident in even the best vintages, and it has become virtually a trademark of Loire wines made from the sauvignon blanc grape.

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This is one of the grapes that has been cultivated with great success in California, where the wines made from it are called either *fumé blanc* or *sauvignon blanc*. The California versions are as early as the French versions from poor vintages, although they tend to lack the complexity of the Loire whites from better years.

The most spectacular, most elegant, most interesting California whites are still made from the chardonnay grape, but sauvignon blancs have enjoyed rising popularity because their quality has increased steadily and they are usually somewhat less expensive than chardonnays.

But how do the ones from California compare with the ones from the Loire Valley? Are there stylistic differences that readily differentiate between the sauvignon blancs from the United States and the ones from France? A blind tasting was undertaken to discover the answers.

In the tasting, organized by William Clifford, a writer, I preferred the California versions, at least on this occasion. One reason may have been that the Loire Valley has been affected by a series of difficult vintages and many of the wines on the market do not represent the best that the region can offer when conditions are favorable.

The clear favorite in the tasting was the Robert Mondavi *fumé blanc* reserve 1979 from the Napa Valley — full-bodied, rich, firm and balanced, with a long, fruity aftertaste. It was also the least typical of the 17 wines in the tasting for it had none of the grassy, vegetal, earthy pungency that is characteristic of so many sauvignon blancs.

Several other California *fumé blancs* showed well in the tasting, including the Paul Masson 1978 from Monterey County, the Charles Krug 1980 from the Napa Valley, the Richard Caley 1980 from San Luis Obispo County, the

Mirassou Monterey 1980 from Monterey County and the Robert Mondavi 1979 (nonreserve bottling).

The French wines that showed best were the Pouilly-Fumé 1978 and 1979 of Ladoucette, confirming a choice already made by U.S. consumers in general, for Ladoucette is the largest-selling Pouilly-Fumé on the U.S. market. Both were classic sauvignons — clean, dry, crisp, with the grassy, smoky, slightly herbaceous flavor typical of the grape variety. Neither was as rich and fruity as the Mondavi reserve.

The versions from the Loire that are exported to the U.S. tend to be more austere and more elegant than the California wines, but virtually all share the smoky quality that sets the sauvignon blancs apart from all other grape varieties, regardless of origin.

### Arts Agenda

**PARIS** — The Nikolai University Players, a Kenyan theatrical group directed by John Rama, will be at the Théâtre des 400 Corps (74 Rue du Cardinal Lemoine) from March 2 to 10. The play is a comedy of life at the university. Two pieces, Alfredo Casella's "The Musician" and Beethoven's "Music Without Tears," will be performed alternately.

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## Ruth Brinkmann Revives Draper Monologues

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss  
International Herald Tribune

**VIENNA** — At Vienna's English Theatre Ruth Brinkmann, the American actress, is performing a unique solo spectacle. With amateur versatility and a deft stage sense she lights up again



Brinkmann as angry actress.

rather lonely life, travels and strivings for artistic perfection, brightened by a romance — she was then in her 40s — with a young Italian writer who voiced his protest against Fascism dropping leaflets on Mussolini's headquarters from an airplane. He never returned, and it is supposed that he died on that mission.

Draper buried her despair in her work. She gave her last performance at 72 in New York in 1956 and died in her sleep the same night. The Levy commentary functions effectively as an obbligato, a tribute to a valiant, unswerving quest.

"An actor is a sculptor who carves in snow," she once said. Her voice and a few of her characterizations have been preserved on film, but what a rich literary legacy she has left is apparent in the show here.

Each figure has strong individuality, some done with light, satirical mockery, some with affection and deep pathos. Brinkmann also succeeds in peopling the stage with the invisible people with whom these women converse.

Here is an American guide shepherding her flock of tourists through an Italian cathedral as amid its beauties and relics she gabbles about a local hairdressing parlor where English is spoken.

There are a New York society woman whose reading of Dante to her instructor is constantly interrupted by children, domestics and telephone calls; an autocratic German governess determined to drum her language into the heads of her young Yankee students; a hospitable County Kerry widow offering her chance guests a cup of tea and relating her son's death in the Great War; the English lady proudly showing her garden; a

### Dealer in Miami Buys A Brasher Doubloon

United Press International

**MIAMI** — A Miami coin dealer has purchased one of the seven legendary Brasher Doubloons originally made in 1787 as a gift to George Washington and the most expensive of collectors' coins.

Arthur Smith purchased the gold coin in Colorado Springs Friday for "well into the mid-six figures," the Miami Herald reported. The same coin was sold at public auction last March for \$650,000.

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## Ford Asks Parts Firms For Price Cut

DEARBORN, Mich. — Ford Motor said Monday it is asking its 2,000 suppliers of car parts in North America for a 2 percent price rollback for the remainder of the 1982 model year.

A spokesman said Ford requested the price cuts about one month ago as part of a new program to upgrade parts reliability.

The new Ford program was triggered by \$750-\$2,000 price rebates on new cars which the automaker said will expire April 3, the Ford spokesman said.

He said the program, designed to spur sluggish domestic sales of cars, originally was designed to be implemented by the company and its employees.

"Since our suppliers will benefit from any increase in volume, we therefore are asking them to share in the cost of the program," the spokesman said.

The automaker's request follows a similar call from General Motors on Jan. 29 to its 40,000 suppliers in North America to roll back prices by 2 percent through July 31, and of the current car model year for suppliers.

A GM spokesman said the call for supplier price cuts was triggered by a new car rebate program of \$300-\$2,000 per unit which was announced Feb. 1.

The GM new car rebate program, designed to spur sales of new cars and reduce large new car stocks, expires March 31.

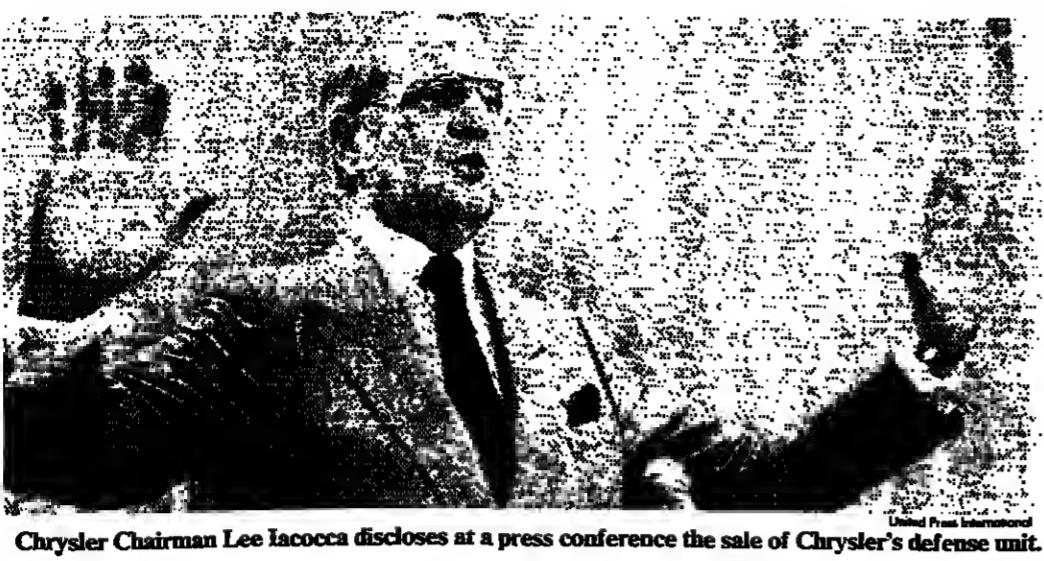
A spokesman for Chrysler said it has no plans at the moment to request its 12,000 North American suppliers of parts for additional price relief.

As part of Chrysler's request from the federal government for massive loan guarantees to remain solvent, the spokesman said, it asked its suppliers two years ago to cut prices by up to 5 percent.

Analysts said they expect Chrysler to announce an extension of the rebate program at the Chicago auto show later this week.

In Chicago, a GM official said Monday that the company is testing Japanese-assembled Isuzu trucks in the United States as part of a reserve plan for quick re-entry into the local cab-over-engine mid-size truck business.

He said the standby business plan could be temporarily activated in 1983 if a market shift to cab-over-engine from conventional-type medium-duty trucks occurs sooner than expected.



Chrysler Chairman Lee Iacocca discloses at a press conference the sale of Chrysler's defense unit

## With Cash to Outlast Sales Slump, Chrysler Nears Break-Even Point

By Thomas L. Friedman  
New York Times Service

DETROIT — Once again, Chrysler Corp. has hobbed through the valley of death, emerging leaner and scrappier than ever before.

Despite the worst automobile market in 23 years, analysts say that Chrysler, the car company with nine lives, is reasonably well-poised to ride out the current slump and take full advantage of the economic upturn when, and if, it comes.

"With the auto market and the economy so weak in the fourth quarter, we were somewhat concerned about our situation," Gerald Greenwald, Chrysler's vice chairman, said, putting it mildly.

"But we just said, 'Look, we are up against the wall. We are just going to have to sell our way out of this problem and tighten our belts some more, without affecting our ongoing capital spending programs. I think we've succeeded,'" he said in an interview at Chrysler's headquarters.

"A Lot of Pain"

A combination of fiscal legerdemain, government aid, cost-cutting, worker concessions, improved productivity, rebates and successful product lines has enabled Chrysler to cut its break-even point in half during the past 18 months. The effort has impressed even its severest Wall Street critics, many of whom now concede the company just might get healthy enough to attract a merger partner.

That turnaround, however, was the result of more than just management acumen. As one Wall Street analyst familiar with Chrysler noted: "Let's not get carried away calling these guys miracle workers. A lot of people have suffered a lot of pain so Chrysler could be around today."

Mr. Greenwald's upbeat assessment can only be understood in the context of Chrysler's latest survival strategy. Simply put, it is to maintain enough cash flowing through the company — whether through rebates, dealer incentives, or arm-twisting — to keep it afloat, without having to either cut into product development programs or go back to the Chrysler Loan Guarantee Board for the remaining \$300 million in federally guaranteed loans.

To cut into product development, noted Mr.

Greenwald, would be to "eat up the company's seed corn." To go to the government for the last \$300 million of the \$1.5 billion in loan guarantees Congress granted to Chrysler would be equally unappealing, since it would only serve notice to Chrysler's dealers and customers that the company was at death's door.

Chrysler Chairman Lee A. Iacocca has said he would sell his children before going back to Washington for the last \$300 million. But the way the fourth quarter of 1981 was shaping up, however, it looked as though Mr. Iacocca's progeny would soon be on the block.

During the first nine months of 1981 Chrysler lost \$436.1 million — compared with a loss of \$1.47 billion a year earlier — and auto sales in the fourth quarter had slipped into a free fall.

With these conditions in mind, the Chrysler Loan Guarantee Board stated in its report on Chrysler for the first nine months of 1981: Chrysler "must continue to take extraordinary actions to offset the effects of the overall weakness in the automobile market."

Continue they did. Mr. Iacocca and Mr. Greenwald swung into action last fall with yet another scheme intended to get the company enough of a cash cushion to survive the final months of 1981 and the most pessimistic auto sales predictions for 1982.

The fourth quarter results will be released this week. Analysts have generally predicted losses in the range of \$100 to \$150 million, but Mr. Greenwald hinted that they will be substantially less, thanks to the latest in a long series of "extraordinary actions."

According to Mr. Greenwald, these actions included the sale of tax credits, the borrowing of \$20 million from the State of Illinois, and "internal take-downs" that generated some \$200 million in savings during the fourth quarter.

In addition, Chrysler went after its accounts receivable with a vengeance and induced dealers to order extra cars in order to keep the factories running and money flowing in. Moreover, the company asked the United Automobile Workers union to permit the automaker to defer for a second time payments of

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 3)

## BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

### U.S. Study Predicts Crisis In Troubled Thrift Industry

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Continued high interest rates and the cumulative effects of government regulation will cause more than 1,000 savings institutions to merge or fail by the end of 1983, according to a Brookings Institution study published Monday.

Separately, a key congressional leader on financial institutions, House Banking Committee Chairman Fernand J. St. Germain, Democrat of Rhode Island, proposed over the weekend a \$7.5 billion emergency fund to help bail out troubled savings and loan associations, banks and credit unions.

Government assistance to troubled or failing savings and loan associations or mutual savings banks hit record levels last year, but that was just the first installment of a savings industry merger wave that could cost federal agencies more than \$8 billion, the Brookings study concluded.

Although deposits will continue to be protected and customers will receive normal financial services during painful transition periods at various institutions, regulatory agencies face a large administrative and financial burden, Andrew S. Carson, a Brookings research associate, said in a report on his year-long study.

Meanwhile, Mr. St. Germain said his proposed "Home Mortgage Capital Stability Fund" is needed because the Reagan administration has allowed housing construction to slip to "historic lows." He said he would introduce a bill Tuesday and planned to open hearings on it next month. The proposal would let federal regulatory agencies deposit Treasury funds in financially strapped institutions.

Because of losses caused by the

wide gap between return on mortgage loans outstanding and the interest that must be paid to attract deposits, overall industry losses will exceed \$9 billion in the 1981-1983 period, reducing the value of the industry by half, he said.

But Treasury Secretary Donald P. Regan told the House Ways and Means Committee he did not think as many loan associations would fail as the study said.

He said the study was based on an assumption that interest rates would stay above 15 percent at the end of 1983.

"We do not think interest rates will stay at 15% by the end of 1983," he said.

Mr. Regan said the administration is cooperating with the Federal Home Loan Bank board to encourage mergers or otherwise help savings and loan institutions with problems.

Selling by institutions was illustrated by the heavy trading and

### Mitsui Reportedly May Quit Singapore Project

Reuters

TOKYO — Mitsui Petrochemical Industries is considering withdrawal from a major petrochemical project in Singapore because of its business difficulties, industry sources said in Tokyo Monday.

The company will shortly decide on whether to make additional investment in Japan-Singapore Ethylene Glycol, a Japanese investment firm for the Singapore project, which involved the Singapore government, Royal Dutch/Shell and four Japanese companies, they said.

### NCR Unit Gives ITT Europe Distribution Rights

Reuters

ST. PAUL, Minn. — NCR Comten, a unit of NCR Corp., said Monday it has signed an agreement giving International Telephone & Telegraph distribution rights in Western Europe for NCR Comten communications systems in 17 Western European countries.

### IBM Introduces Low-Cost Typewriter

Reuters

New York — International Business Machines said Monday it has a new correcting Selectric III typewriter priced at \$895, the lowest-cost model in the line.

IBM also introduced a new Selectric III typewriter ribbon cassette which it said is easier to install and lasts longer than previous cassettes.

Because of losses caused by the

### EEC Undecided On Court Action Against Japanese

Reuters

BRUSSELS — European Economic Community governments ordered Monday a study of the role of the yen in Japan's huge trade surplus, but took no decision on a possible court case against Japan, officials said.

EEC foreign ministers agreed to keep pressing Japan to import more Common Market goods, they said. The EEC Commission had proposed taking Japan to court under Article 23 of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

According to figures based on imports per head of population, Japan buys only as many manufactured products abroad as Turkey, even though its economy is one of the strongest in the world.

Diplomatic sources said France, backed by several other countries, said Monday it was not ready to lower national trade barriers to Japanese goods as long as there was no improvement in the EEC-Japan trade balance.

The commission had suggested ending national restrictions on imports of such goods as cars and color televisions. It said the restrictions had weakened the commission's bargaining power with Japan in the past by preventing the community from forming a united front.

## CONSOLIDATED SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT

### Statement of Income

(for the period April 1, 1981, to September 30, 1981 in Millions of Yen)

|                                      |               |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|
| Sales and other income               | 1,210,354     |
| Cost and expenses                    | 1,155,440     |
| Income before income taxes           | 54,914        |
| Income taxes                         | 32,697        |
| Net income                           | 22,017        |
| Net income per share of common stock | 9.85 (in Yen) |

### Balance Sheet

#### ASSETS

#### LIABILITIES

|                                      |                  |                                   |                  |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|
| Cash and time deposit                | 323,133          | Bank loans                        | 494,138          |
| Notes and accounts receivable, trade | 478,996          | Notes and accounts payable, trade | 377,805          |
| Inventories                          | 433,125          | Other current liabilities         | 537,156          |
| Other current assets                 | 291,883          | Other liabilities                 | 419,937          |
| Property, plant and equipment        | 351,403          | Common stock                      | 123,004          |
| Other assets                         | 329,868          | Surplus                           | 256,368          |
| <b>Total assets</b>                  | <b>2,208,408</b> | <b>Total liabilities</b>          | <b>2,208,408</b> |

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## Revised GNP Down 4.7%, U.S. Reports

United Press International

WASHINGTON — The U.S. economy staggered at the end of last year when fourth quarter gross national product fell 4.7 percent, the government said Monday, but the latest data represented a slight improvement over original estimates.

The revised data also showed that inflation was higher than originally estimated.

The figures for October through December reflected the sharp impact of the recession, which kept GNP growth for all of 1981 to only 2 percent, the Commerce Department reported.

The department's revised GNP figure was half a percent better for the fourth quarter than in its preliminary report Jan. 20 and one-tenth of a percent better for the entire year. The figure for the fourth quarter will be revised one more time before becoming final.

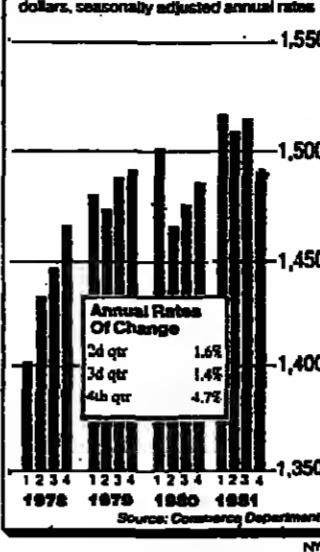
The total value of U.S. goods and services in the fourth quarter was \$2,995.3 billion at a seasonally adjusted annual rate, the department said.

The statistical improvement came as the government found \$6.9 billion in additional government purchases, \$4.8 billion in exports and \$4.9 billion in non-residential fixed investment. The gains offset an additional \$5 billion in inventory loss and \$1.1 billion in consumer spending.

One category that did not im-

## Real Economic Growth

Gross national product in billions of 1972 dollars, seasonally adjusted annual rates



Source: Commerce Department

N.Y.T.

## Iran Cuts Oil Prices Again; OPEC States Seek Urgent Talks

From Agency Dispatches

LONDON — Iran cut its oil prices by \$2 a barrel Monday, the third such cut this month, oil industry sources said.

The latest Iranian cut came as Arab sources reported that OPEC was trying to arrange emergency talks on Saturday to end the disarray in the cartel caused by the world oil glut.

Iran's price cut, taking effect from this week, brings the price of its light crude down to \$30.20 a barrel, \$4 below the price it charged at the beginning of February.



## London Market Braces for Crunch As Tin Futures Expire This Week

By Hugh Pain  
Reuters

**LONDON** — By the end of this week, some leading dealers on the London Metal Exchange, the major tin trading market, may need to find up to 20,000 metric tons for delivery under contracts made three months ago.

But their only visible source of supply is on a spot market that has been pushed to record price levels by a mystery buyer who has unsettled world markets.

When a smaller number of contracts for future delivery fell due earlier this month, the LME authorities, saying abnormal forces were at work, permitted traders caught short to postpone their obligations by paying them a £120 penalty a day for every undelivered ton of metal.

But the major commitments due Thursday and Friday might not be deferred so neatly and the buyer might force the dealers to live up to the contracts and come up with the 20,000 tons of tin.

Unusual Talk

The prospect of having to deliver the tin has raised talk of an unprecedented default on the market. That the sellers should even mention the possibility is unusual, but its occurrence is improbable.

The sellers, some of them genuine traders and some large-scale speculators (most small ones have cut their losses and run), must, however unwillingly, find the metal and accept substantial losses based on the rise in tin prices since the contracts were signed.

Metal dealers here agreed that an LME default was what the buyers had in mind.

Since July the buyer, widely believed to be acting for Malaysian and other producer interests, has pushed up the spot price from £5,900 to about £8,950. Demand for spot metal is such that it commands a £1,000 a ton premium over tin for delivery three months later.

The buyer has secured between 50,000 and 70,000 tons of tin in the market at a cost approaching \$1 billion.

But dealers said the operation is not just for profit. The producers feel they have nothing to lose.

The current international tin agreement is in ruins due to U.S. refusal to agree to higher floor and ceiling prices, and Washington has opted out of a new pact scheduled for later this year.

Producers have complained bitterly that the LME, where world prices are largely determined, changes the rules to protect consumers' interests and its own.

So dealers see in the prolonged intervention a bid to wrest control from the LME and to replace it with a producers' cartel and a market based in Kuala Lumpur.

Malaysia attempting to drum

up support for a tin organization on the lines of OPEC. But while Malaysia wants to cut its production by 25 percent and stabilize the present high price, Indonesia, Thailand and Bolivia, the other major producers, want high tin exports to maximize their foreign exchange earnings.

Pointing to other failed producer cartels, dealers believe a tin cartel is unworkable and that market forces are bound to win.

Shrinking Market

World output last year was near 200,000 tons, and demand slipped one percent to little more than 180,000 tons. Use of tinplate and solder, which account for 60 percent of tin usage, are both declining, and the International Tin Re-

search Council has failed to come up with new major uses for which no cheaper substitute exists.

LME stocks are at record levels of more than 20,000 tons, the United States holds 160,000 tons in its strategic reserve, and its current trickle of releases for general sale could become a flood if Congress decided the national interest was at stake.

And somewhere the mystery buyer has at least 50,000 tons of the metal, which sooner or later must return to the market. "And if it is ever known that this tin is dribbling out, the price will collapse," said a major London dealer.

"Even OPEC found the market must win in the end," a dealer said. "And tin is not crude oil."

## Union-Ford Pact Buoys Dealers

New York Times Service

**ATLANTA** — The mood among auto dealers attending their annual convention is mostly upbeat, despite the 2½-year sales slump, that has driven more than 2,500 dealers out of business.

Most dealers see the rebate-stimulated sales improvement of early February as an indication that customers are beginning to drift back to the showrooms. And the National Automobile Dealers Association again urged automakers to convert their current rebates into permanent price reductions to stimulate sales.

Although dealers grumble about the fickleness of banks in providing financing for customers, and the "price compression" by manufacturers that has narrowed the difference between the cost of basic and luxury models, most remain optimists by nature, ready to see a hopeful sign in most developments.

Most of the dealers here say they have managed to maintain their profitability by increasing emphasis on used cars, service, parts and other auxiliary activities and most say that they see good long-term prospects for their businesses.

Focus of Attention

These days, they are focusing on the tentative new contract negotiated between the United Automobile Workers union and the Ford Motor Co.

"The psychological effect of the Ford settlement was very important," said Whitey Rose, who operates a dealership in Hawaii and sells General Motors products.

The settlement, he said, was a signal to customers that auto workers are concerned about the industry and are willing to do something about holding down price increases and improving quality. He said that most GM dealers were hoping the company would resume talks with the union soon, despite the breakdown of negotiations last month.

The top executives of GM, who are here in force, say they are eager to resume negotiations, despite statements by UAW President Douglas A. Fraser that a return to the bargaining table is unlikely before July.

However, they say that the concept of linking wage and benefit concessions to lower car prices, the centerpiece of the January negotiations, is dead. F. James McDonald, GM's president, said the announcement of an agree-

ment in principle on the link at the beginning of the talks "stalled our markets very badly." Simply beginning talks on that basis would strangle car sales again, he said.

New Approach Indicated

Roger Smith, the GM chairman, believes he would be willing to bargain along the lines of the tentative Ford agreement, under which the union conceded paid time off, annual wage increases and deferred cost-of-living adjustments in return for increased job security and long-term income for those laid off.

Referring to the industry's tradition of pattern bargaining, Smith said "If you look at history, what else can you do? We tried to break new ground, but it didn't work." But he said GM would wait until the outcome of the ratification vote at Ford, which is to be com-

pleted by Suoday, before making any approach to the union.

[Two Michigan locals of Ford have overwhelmingly approved the pact. The Associated Press reported. They were the first of the nine union bargaining units to vote on the contract.]

Long-standing differences between dealers and automakers surface once again. Dealers complain that the factories provide them with cars that cost too much and do not excite buyer interest, while the manufacturers say if the dealers would be a little more vigorous in their selling efforts, all would be well.

Wendell Miller, the outgoing president of the association, said: "We have run scared with rebate Band-Aids instead of consumer confidence by building permanent price reductions and have ended up with the worst of both worlds — lower prices and lower sales."

## Chrysler Pads Cash Cushion

(Continued from Page 9)

\$187 million to their pension fund.

Chrysler also finished wiping out its \$1.3 billion in debt to a consortium of banks and insurance companies, leaving it virtually bank-debt free. This was accomplished by getting creditors to accept 30 cents on the dollar for \$623.1 million in debts and to accept Chrysler preferred stock, valued at \$685.9 million, for the remainder.

The net result, said Mr. Greenwald, was that at the close of 1981, even after the fourth quarter losses, Chrysler had about \$400 million in cash. That cushion was fattened Friday, when Chrysler announced that it had sold its Chrysler Defense subsidiary to General Dynamics for \$348.5 million.

David Eiseberg, auto analyst for Sanford C. Bernstein & Co., estimates that Chrysler should now have more than enough cash to

carry it over the present slump in the market. He said the company will probably lose about \$150 million in the first quarter of 1982, about \$35 million in the second quarter and thereafter either break even or show a profit.

Mr. Greenwald said that Chrysler, in its slimmed-down form, can now break even by selling only 1.2 million cars and trucks, a figure the automaker should easily be able to hit this year.

Even if Chrysler can turn a profit by the end of this year, however, that will not be enough to secure its future by any means. The auto industry is now in a very mature stage, with little prospect for substantial structural growth.

Chrysler officials believe the market simply cannot sustain some 25 independent international automakers, and a winnowing out of the weak sisters will have to take place. The question facing Chrysler now is whether it can put together four or five profitable quarters in order to attract merger partners willing to assume its debts before the next business cycle weighs it down further.

The most likely candidates for merger with a resurgent Chrysler, said Mr. Greenwald, would be Japan's Mitsubishi Motors, of which Chrysler owns 15 percent, and France's Peugeot, which is already manufacturing parts for Chrysler cars.

## DeLorean Confident On Leasing Back Plant

By Agis Salpukas  
New York Times Service

**NEW YORK** — John Z. DeLorean slumped in a chair in his office on the top floor of 280 Park Avenue and said sardonically: "If this will kill you, I should be dead."

He had been up all the night before in London, shuttling between two hotels and the Treasury office to arrange a receivership agreement with the British government for the production part of DeLorean Motor Cars.

"I've had the fight of my life," he said as he sought to stave off fatigue in an interview late last Friday afternoon. He had flown in from London on Concorde earlier that day, for him it was 10 p.m. London time.

With the receivership of the manufacturing plant arranged, Mr. DeLorean, 57, turned to the task of rebuilding the U.S. arm of the company, in which he holds an 80 percent stake.

He leaned over his desk to display a \$20 check sent by an admirer who wrote in a letter: "I am sending you some money to put into the company. It's not much, but I am in the process of becoming an entrepreneur and it takes money."

A grin spread across his face as Mr. DeLorean said, "If I can get another American to send me \$10 I'd be out of trouble. It's a new financing program."

Despite the loss of the manufacturing plant in Dumbury, Belfast, and any voice in how it will be managed, Mr. DeLorean said he was still optimistic that he and his managers in the United States can eventually raise the \$60 million to \$70 million required to lease back the plant and the tooling and regain control of the production of the sleek stainless steel-bodied sports cars, which are sold in the United States for \$25,000.

"It takes an optimist to say that on a day like today," he acknowledged.

But there was some basis for his optimism. The American unit of his company, DeLorean Motor, he said, was not hurt in the restructuring. The company still controls the sales, marketing and licensing of the cars, which thus far are being sold only in the United States.

For every car sold, he said, the U.S. company retains about 14 percent of the gross. Under the receivership agreement, DeLorean Motor would be relieved of an obligation to pay \$70 million on a guarantee of notes used to put up the plant if he invested \$5 million in the American parent.

"They're letting us off the hook by allowing us to put in \$5 million," he said.

He added that he planned to put in the money by Tuesday and that he would borrow it, using various pieces of his estimated \$15 million in real estate holdings as collateral. James Prior, secretary for Northern Ireland, said in a statement Friday: "I have, on the ad-

### Colombia Textile Strike

Reuters  
BOGOTA — About 10,000 Colombian textile workers have decided to go on indefinite strike after the failure of pay talks, union sources said Monday.

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| DOLLAR (U.S.)  | 17 %   |
| STERLING (£)   | 15,75% |
| FRANC (French) | 9,75%  |
| MARK (Deutsch) | 12,75% |
| FRANC (Swiss)  | 9,5 %  |

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## Dividend Notice

The Board of Directors of Republic New York Corporation has declared an increase in the quarterly dividend from 30c per share to 35c per share payable April 1, 1982 to stockholders of record March 15, 1982.

## Republic New York Corporation

Principal Subsidiary: Republic National Bank of New York  
Fifth Avenue at 40th Street, New York, N.Y. 10018  
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All of these Securities have been sold. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

**U.S. \$50,000,000**

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Alahli Bank of Kuwait K.S.C.

The Industrial Bank of Kuwait, K.S.C.

Kuwait Foreign Trading Contracting & Investment Co. (S.A.K.)

Kuwait International Investment Co. s.a.k.

The National Bank of Kuwait S.A.K.

Kansallis - Osake - Pankki

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**Limited**  
**SWISS BANK CORPORATION INTERNATIONAL**  
**Limited**  
**WESTDEUTSCHE LANDESBANK GIROZENTRALE**



## U.S. COMMODITY PRICES

## Chicago Futures

Feb. 22, 1982

WHEAT  
500 lb minimum delivery per bushel

Mar. 2.675 2.675 2.675 2.675 2.675

Apr. 2.675 2.675 2.675 2.675 2.675

May 2.675 2.675 2.675 2.675 2.675

Jun. 2.675 2.675 2.675 2.675 2.675

Jul. 2.675 2.675 2.675 2.675 2.675

Aug. 2.675 2.675 2.675 2.675 2.675

Sep. 2.675 2.675 2.675 2.675 2.675

Oct. 2.675 2.675 2.675 2.675 2.675

Nov. 2.675 2.675 2.675 2.675 2.675

Dec. 2.675 2.675 2.675 2.675 2.675

Mar. 2.675 2.675 2.675 2.675 2.675

Apr. 2.675 2.675 2.675 2.675 2.675

May 2.675 2.675 2.675 2.675 2.675

Prev. sales 2.675

Prev. day's open int 21,562, up 68.

Prev. day's high 21,570, low 21,552

Prev. day's open int 146,467.

SOYBEAN OIL

500 lb minimum delivery per barrel

Mar. 2.675 2.675 2.675 2.675 2.675

Apr. 2.675 2.675 2.675 2.675 2.675

May 2.675 2.675 2.675 2.675 2.675

Jun. 2.675 2.675 2.675 2.675 2.675

Jul. 2.675 2.675 2.675 2.675 2.675

Aug. 2.675 2.675 2.675 2.675 2.675

Sep. 2.675 2.675 2.675 2.675 2.675

Oct. 2.675 2.675 2.675 2.675 2.675

Nov. 2.675 2.675 2.675 2.675 2.675

Dec. 2.675 2.675 2.675 2.675 2.675

Mar. 2.675 2.675 2.675 2.675 2.675

Apr. 2.675 2.675 2.675 2.675 2.675

May 2.675 2.675 2.675 2.675 2.675

Prev. sales 2.675

Prev. day's open int 78,842, up 1.

Prev. day's high 78,842, low 78,842

Prev. day's open int 44,467.

Cash Prices

Feb. 22, 1982

Commodity and unit

SCOPES

Coffe 4 Scopes lb

1.40 1.40 1.40 1.40 1.40

PRICES IN U.S. CENTS 300 lb

0.71 0.66

ARTIFICAL

Steel 100 lb

20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00

Iron Pipe, Peeling, ton

22.00 22.00 22.00 22.00 22.00

Steel Scrap 1 ton

7.00 7.00 7.00 7.00 7.00

Copper Elect. lb

7.75 7.75 7.75 7.75 7.75

Copper Elect. 100 lb

7.75 7.75 7.75 7.75 7.75

Zinc, E. H. 100 lb

11.75 11.75 11.75 11.75 11.75

Gold, 100 g

34.05 34.05 34.05 34.05 34.05

New York series.

Commodity Indexes

Feb. 22, 1982

Moody's

1,000.00 1,000.00 1,000.00 1,000.00 1,000.00

Reuters

1,000.00 1,000.00 1,000.00 1,000.00 1,000.00

D.J. Futures

1,000.00 1,000.00 1,000.00 1,000.00 1,000.00

Moody's 7 days 100 / Dec. 31, 1981

—

Reuters' 7 days 100 / Dec. 31, 1981

Dow Jones Industrial: base 100 / Dec. 31, 1974

Gold, 100 g

34.05 34.05 34.05 34.05 34.05

Dividends

Feb. 22, 1982

Company

Per. Amt.

Per. Rec.

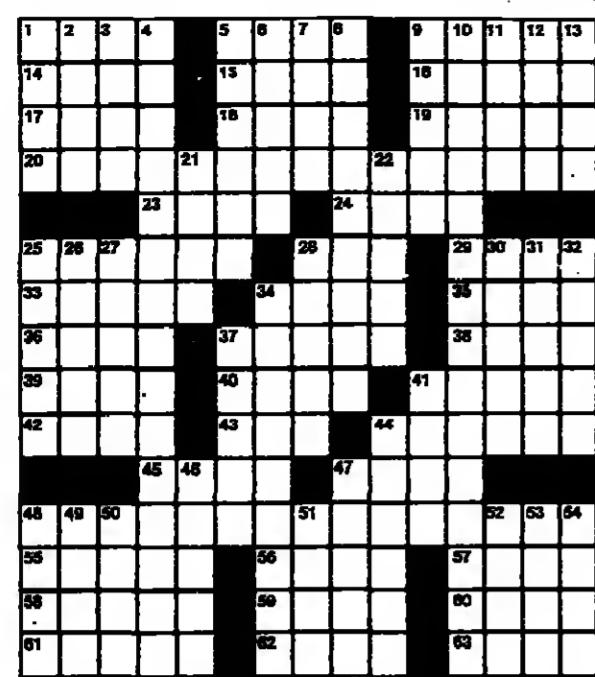
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CROSSWORD Edited by Eugene T. Maleska

## Islanders' Broken Streak Still a Mirror Intact

By Dave Anderson

**NEW YORK** — In the glow of the Islanders' 15th consecutive victory Saturday night, their general manager, Bill Torrey, was trying to assess the significance of the record winning streak.

"It's a little bit of a mirror," Torrey said, "of how good this team is."

As the winner of the Stanley Cup the last two years, the Islanders reign as the National Hockey League's best team — best, and still getting better. On the premise that today's hockey players are bigger, stronger, faster and better than those of previous eras, it's reasonable to rate the Islanders as the best team in NHL history, even better than the Montreal Canadiens who won five consecutive Stanley Cup championships from 1956 through 1960.

Again and Again

To convince themselves as well as the old-timers who worship that Canadian team with Maurice and Henri Richard, Jean Beliveau, Doug Harvey, Boom-Boom Geoffrion, Dickie Moore, Tom Johnson and Jacques Plante, the Islanders must win the Stanley Cup again and again.

The winning streak ended, 4-3, Sunday night in Pittsburgh. Leading, 3-2, after two periods, the Islanders outshot the Penguins, 16-4, in the third, but Pittsburgh goaltender Michel Dion turned aside all 16 — and center Mike Bullard beat Islander goalie Roland McLean twice for the final margin.

Still, the Islanders have accomplished something almost as difficult as winning the Stanley Cup. They have inserted some importance for casual hockey followers to an 82-game regular-season schedule that is too long, too tedious and too meaningless except for those counting Wayne Gretzky's goals.

In the process, the Islanders also have put themselves up there on the history book shelf with those teams that put together memorable streaks in other sports.

The 1971-72 Miami Dolphins, coached by Don Shula, with Larry Csonka and the No-Nonsense Defense, who completed a perfect 17-0 season in Super Bowl VII.

The 1976 New York Giants, whose 26-game winning streak in September took John McGraw's team from fourth place all the way to . . . fourth place.

The UCLA basketball team's 88-game winning streak, from 1971 to 1974, that included three of the 10 national championships in 12 seasons under Coach John Wooden.

## Gretzky Ties Record

**DETROIT (AP)** — Edmonton's Wayne Gretzky tied Phil Esposito's National Hockey League goal-scoring record Sunday night when he notched his 76th goal of the season at 16:34 of the third period in the Oilers' 7-3 victory.

A 21-year-old center took a pass from Glenn Anderson and beat goalie Bob Sauve with a 15-foot shot along the ice that went into the net just inside the right post. Gretzky also picked up four assists, giving him 171 points for the season, seven more than the NHL mark he set last year.

It was Gretzky's second straight record-setting game. He had three goals and two assists Friday, breaking his own year-old record of 164 points in a season. Earlier this season, he eclipsed one of hockey's most coveted feats, 50 goals in 50 games, by scoring 50 goals in 39 games.

The Oilers have 17 games remaining, giving Gretzky a chance to pass two previously unthinkable plateaus — 200 points and 100 goals in a single season. Gretzky's next chance to break Esposito's record will come Wednesday night in Buffalo, the second stop of an eight-game Oiler road trip.

Otherwise, Losers

Except for those two spans, the 1916 Giants were 46-63.

"They remind me," Ted Dorgan wrote in The Evening World during the 26-game streak, "of a fighter who has just been knocked out going down the aisle licking everybody in the house."

In contrast, the Dolphins knocked out all their opponents in what is considered here to be the most meaningful of the team winning streaks. It's also the most unappreciated.

Consider that the Dolphins lost Bob Griese, their computerized quarterback, in the fifth game of the season with a broken ankle. Shortly after Earl Morrall, then 38 and a backup quarterback for many of his previous 16 seasons in the National Football League, took over that day, his pal Stanfill, the Dolphin defensive end, teased him.

"Watson Defeats Miller in U.S. Golf Playoff

**United Press International**

**LOS ANGELES** — Tom Watson climaxed a brilliant comeback with a twisting 32-foot birdie putt on the third hole of sudden death Sunday to defeat Johnny Miller and win the Los Angeles Open golf tournament.

Watson and Miller finished the regulation 72 holes at 13-under-par 271. Watson had begun the final round at 3-under, two strokes behind Miller and Tom Weiskopf. Weiskopf struggled to a 2-over final-round 73 and finished alone in third at 273.

"Old man," Stanfill said, "get those cartwheels in motion and turn up your hearing aid."

Morrall guided the Dolphins until halftime of the American Conference championship game. With Miami trailing, 10-7, in Pittsburgh, Shula turned to Griese.

"Are you ready?" the coach asked.

"I'm ready," the 38-year-old Griese said.

The Dolphins rallied for a 21-17 victory, then dominated the Washington Redskins, 24-7, in Super Bowl VII, completing their 17-0 record. In their second game the following season they lost to the Oakland Raiders, 12-7.

"I knew," Shula said, "we couldn't win forever."

That's what the Islanders were saying Sunday night, too.

just wasn't enough. Like Mr. Campbell said, I was never consistent," he said, referring to Jim Campbell, general manager of the Detroit Tigers, in whose organization he played from 1976 to 1980.

"I accepted it. Hey, who am I trying to kid? He was right."

Gretzky won only 11 games for Detroit after his rookie-of-the-year 1976 season, when he went 19-9, and the American League in earned-run average at 2.34 and gave baseball a shot of adrenaline. "One word doesn't describe it," he says of his trip through fantasyland. "It was the ultimate."

He still has a respectable career ERA of 3.10 in the majors, but last year was spent in the minors at Evansville, Ind. Pitching in pain, he won six games.

"I love it here," says Mark Fidrych, gentleman farmer, as he tunes his 1973 fire-engine-red Ford pickup.

"It'll take time, maybe five or six years to get it in shape where we start getting something out of it."

"We're talking about farming it, making it so it's profitable."

"All we have is time."

He has consider time an ally, for nature won't respond until she's ready. But while nature may be predictable on the farm it is less so in the human body, particularly concerning the healing of shoulder ailments that have a troubled once-productive, right-handed pitcher for the last five years.

Little ranks Fidrych, who captured baseball's heart in 1976 and held on as long as injuries let him. "The way I threw last year, it

**Noah Beats Lendl In U.S. Tennis, Ending Win Streak**

**United Press International**

**LA QUINTA, Calif.** — Ivan Lendl's 44-match winning streak was ended here Sunday by Yannick Noah of France in the final of a grand prix tennis tournament. Noah, ranked 17th worldwide and seeded fourth here, upset the world's No. 2 player, 3-6, 6-2, 7-5.

Lendl, winner of eight straight tournaments, had not lost a grand prix match since last September. His streak was the longest since Argentinian Guillermo Vilas' 50 straight in 1977.

The Czechoslovakian controlled the first set from the baseline. But in the second, Noah's rushes to the net started paying off. He began the set by breaking Lendl's serve and broke again in the fifth game.

Lendl won his first three service games of the final set at love, but Noah stuck to his aggressive style despite being passed several times at the net. The set's only service break came by Noah in the 11th game. In the final game, Noah survived two break points before Lendl netted a lunging backhand from deep in a corner of the second match point.

"It was the worst I've played in five years," said Lendl, who called it "just another match." The overjoyed winner said it was "one of the biggest of my life."

**Yannick Noah**  
... joyful disbelief.

**AP**  
Yannick Noah  
... joyful disbelief.

**United Press International**

Ivan Lendl at match's end: Down for the count after 44 straight.

## NHL Standings

**WHA Standings**

**Montreal, Quebec Conference**

**Montreal** 38 22 10 222 230 58  
Montreal 34 11 14 261 173 54  
Montreal 34 19 8 244 259 76  
Montreal 33 18 10 223 229 56  
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**Montreal, Quebec Division**

**Montreal** 36 19 16 276 271 46  
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Art Buchwald

## The Interrogation

**WASHINGTON** — When I saw David Stockman being grilled by the House Budget Committee on TV news last week, I couldn't help being reminded of the way they interrogate suspects on the police shows I watch every night.

"All right, David, come clean with me. What did you do with the money?"

"I don't know anything about any money."

"Don't play cute with us, David. Your budget happens to be short \$91 billion. You told us last year you'd only be short \$41 billion. What did you do with the other \$50 billion?"

"I didn't do anything with the \$50 billion. It just happens after I added up the figures I realized I had made a mistake. We have a much larger deficit than we thought."

\*\*\*

"Do you see what I'm holding in my hand?"

"A copy of *The Atlantic*."

"We like to refer to it as a smoking gun. You confessed in this magazine that Reagonomics was a Trojan horse, and it wouldn't work. You lied last year when you testified it would. Why should we believe you now?"

"I was taking off the record then. Now I'm telling the truth. Every single dollar in the \$91 billion deficit is accounted for."

"What if you told that you came up short by \$29 billion and the deficit will be \$120 billion?"

"Can I have a glass of water?"

"Sure, David, as soon as you tell us where we're going to get the money to keep the country from going bankrupt."

"Through tax cuts. Once we're out of the recession more people

**Orchestra Shuts Down**

United Press International

**KANSAS CITY**, Mo. — The Kansas City Philharmonic Orchestra ended its 49th season 13 weeks early. A 25-hour relathon inspired nearly \$172,000 in pledges and local businesses offered their support, but efforts fell short of an \$800,000 goal that had been set to keep the musicians, who went on strike for 15 weeks last season, employed.

By Richard L. Smith

will be working and the economy will turn around, and everyone will be able to buy a new house and a new car, and we'll get the \$91 billion back, and more."

"Wall Street says you're responsible for the recession."

"They're lying. I had nothing to do with the recession."

"Where were you the night the banks raised their prime interest rates to 20 percent?"

"I was in my office playing with my computer. My staff will testify to that. Do you have to shine those lights in my face?"

"David, we're your friends. We're trying to help you. But nothing in your budget makes sense. If you would just try to explain to us why the figures don't add up, we'll let you go. It's no crime to have made a mistake, but the economic predictions you've just given us are criminal. You've cut out all social programs, perjured yourself as to how much money you were going to give back to the states and cities in block funds, and with it all, you still won't tell us where the money is."

"It's all in the budget. Can I have a glass of water?"

\*\*\*

"Give him a glass of water. Now, David, it seems you've given the military \$50 billion to spend as they see fit."

"I did that on President Reagan's orders."

"How do we know you haven't laundered the \$91 billion in the Pentagon?"

"They had to have the money to beef up the military. They need every dollar of it. There is no hidden money in the Pentagon."

"In the *Atlantic* article you said Reagonomics wouldn't work unless you also cut the military programs. Now you're telling us something entirely different. What are we to believe?"

"I only said that then because the reporter was torturing me. Now I'm telling the truth."

"Chief, let me just work him over a little. We ain't getting nowhere with this stonewalling."

"No rough stuff, Kowalski. I'm sure if we let David sit in his chair long enough he'll start singing a different tune."

"If I don't stick to my story the White House will kill me."

"You should have thought about that when you had a chance to resign as budget director."

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Buchwald

## Who's Afraid of Edward Albee?

By David Richards

Washington Post Service

**NEW YORK** — If Edward Albee depended on the kindness of critics these days, he would probably be lying semi-comatose in some dark alley.

Although he has written 16 plays since commanding world attention with "The Zoo Story" in 1959, and has won the Pulitzer Prize twice, he remains in the eyes of many critics the man who asked the world "Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?" and never again came up with half so riveting a dramatic question.

In the early 1960s he was hailed as the virtual savior of the U.S. theater. Last year, when his adaptation of Nabokov's "Lolita" opened on Broadway, The New York Times felt compelled to note that not only had Albee abandoned his gifts, but he had "forsaken the human impulse that is the minimal, rock bottom essential of art."

"I have been both overpraised and underpraised. I assume by the time I finish writing — and I plan to go on writing until I'm 90

or gaga — it will all equal itself out," said Albee, who is 53.

This particular morning, Albee was dressed in faded jeans, a flannel shirt and work boots. His hair, not quite shoulder length, and his droopy gunlinger's mustache give him the look of a slightly perverse denizen of Marboro country. He converses mostly in a low-pitched murmur.

## "Set of Assumptions"

"When you write a play, you make a set of assumptions — that you have something to say, that you know how to say it, that it's worth saying, and that maybe someone will come along for the ride. And then you go about your business, assuming you'd be the first to know if your talent had collapsed."

"I don't think I've been a commercial playwright ever. By some curious mischance, a couple of my plays managed to hit an area where commercial success was feasible. But that's not the way it works for a number of reasons, many of them economic."

"I lament the fact that the middlebrow is now what passes for excellence in the theater. It's conceivable that in 10 years no straight play of any real worth will be done in the New York commercial theater. Since most people take their cues about the nature of American theater from Broadway, I worry about the misinformation that is passed along to our younger playwrights."

## New Work Commissioned

Undaunted, Albee continues to write a play a year. The actual writing takes him "about three months." The thinking takes longer. At any given time he may be carrying three or four plays in his head. He has been commissioned to write a drama for the New World Festival of Arts, to be held in Miami this June. His contribution will be a three-character work entitled "The Man Who Had Three Arms."

"It's about a man who had three arms," he explained. Given the trouble he had finding the right nymphet for "Lolita," won't this pose even greater difficulties?

"Well, as I said, he used to have three arms."

Albee never begins the actual writing until he is convinced that each character has developed a vital identity. One way he tests them is to go for long walks on

the beach at Montauk, Long Island, where he has a summer home. "I take some of the characters I plan to have in the play along with me. Then I think up a situation that isn't the play. If I can improvise on-the-spot dialogue for the characters in this new situation, then I feel that I know them well enough to go ahead and put them down on paper."

Albee is a familiar presence in U.S. regional theaters and on college and university campuses.

His earliest plays, "A Delicate Balance" 15 years ago, and "The American Dream" are the most frequently done, but "Virginia Woolf" is regularly revived, as is "A Delicate Balance," which won him his first Pulitzer. It is currently in a major revival in Washington.

## Cheese Warehouse

About five years ago, Albee gave up his Fifth Avenue address for a former cheese warehouse near the World Trade Center.

The creaky freight elevator gives no indication of what lies on the top two floors: Polished oak floors running 75 feet from front to back, solid brick walls two feet thick; nearly 6,000 square feet of living space. Loft hardly seems the right word. It looks more like a museum lobby, furnished with a kind of cool glamorism.

"I just surround myself with things I like," Albee said. "Some of them are very good. Some I suppose, are mistakes. Most of them tend to be abstract and have something to do with geometry, which may tie in with my interest in contrappuntal music. I wanted to be a composer when I was 11 or 12."

## Hollywood Relationship

His writing is complemented by a fairly active lecture schedule on the college circuit, where Albee tells "a few jokes, a few lies and a lot of truth."

He likes to joke about his "very interesting relationship with Hollywood," which consists of Hollywood occasionally paying him large sums of money for a screenplay that never gets produced. "There is one simplification I would like to bring to this relationship, however. They should commission me to write a movie and pay me a great deal of money. But I would not have to write it, since they have no intention of producing it anyway."

Edward Albee: "I'm not after the brass ring."

Nancy Koye, The Washington Post

Photo by Nancy Koye

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